REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.657.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander G. Baldwin, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Musulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 10th November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, WADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE FAO BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM in BOMBAY, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 23rd October 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of best real MOCHA COFFEE. SILICATE CARBON FILTERS of assorted patterns and sizes.

POCKET FILTERS.

Sets of double, single and 4-in-hand harnesses.

Handsome Cutch work Silver Tea Sets, Muffineers, Salvers, &c.

All information given regarding buying and selling.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

5, Hummum Street.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.

N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald,

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton.

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON,

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton

Bombay, January, 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	550	G. C. Burne	13th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2485	450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. KASHGAR, (2621 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	1877. 3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF LIFE POLICIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will dispose off by Public Auction at their room the following two policies, by order of those to whom they belongs.

1 Life policy No. 1503, sum assured Rs. 20,000 to the name of Robert Taylor, Esquire, residing at Bombay and assured by the Universal Life Assurance Society, the premium of which is Rs. 540 for six months.

1 Life policy No. 524, sum assured Rs. 10,000 to the name of Dorabjee Pestonjee Patell or opium inspector, residing at Bombay, assured by the Indian Life Assurance Company, Limited, the premium of which is Rs. 450 for six months.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction at their room the following, viz. :—

1 case of earthen toys consisting of hens, swans, cats, boxes, dogs, various jars, monkeys, crist, frogs, deer, &c., &c.

Few ruby and crystal glass self acting fountains.

Bohamian glass liqueur sets, tea service with tray, plated liquer frame with cut glasses and bottles, fruit dishes coloured lamps, writing box, letter scale with weights, travelling timepiece, kilder box, plated double branched wall shades with shades, pen and drops, double light R. chandelliers and harps.

Few dozen sailor's caps and woolen shirts.

1 case of assorted glass buttons, 1 case of vulcanite combes.

Silver, gold and brass watches.

Few pieces of Cashmere cloths.

Few lots of furniture consisting of round tables, drawing room chairs, side board, sofa and reclining couches, camp tables, swimming iron cradles, blackwood chairs, American chairs, easy chairs pier table, tea poys, chiffonier, copying press, Bengal cars, one large size beadstead.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, madapollams, white sarries, &c.

On account and at the risk of Dawaudbhoy Salimanjee—3 bales of curling paper.

On account and at the risk of Ahmedbhoy Dossabhoy—Wire netting.

On account and at the risk of concerned.

Hardware consisting of hammers, double and single springs for carriages, carriage poles, &c., &c.

1 cask of files of sizes.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a large collection of valuable and choice plants, at No. 112, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th and WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, at 6-30 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a valuable collection of plants belonging to Surgeon H. W. Graham, the same consisting of panax, gardinia, allamanda, clerodendron, stephenotis, duranta alba, myrtle, poveris, passion flower, beaugainvillia, petrea, croton, mycenia, hexoncentris, coccinea, palm, acacia rubrifiora, entada persetha, hoya, aralia, jukes pea, sweet briar, hypiscus, alocasia, hedychun, sanchesia, champa, dahlias, lilies, cowslip creeper, honeysuckle, variegated plantain, geraniums, antegonum, English and Bangalore roses, caladiums, ferns, &c.

Catalogues are published and the plants are now on view.

N.B.—The sale of household furniture is postponed till Tuesday the 5th and Wednesday the 6th December.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Lady's and Gentlemen's saddles, gun, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Captain W. S. Hore, the same comprises rich vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, plated ware such as dish covers, hot-water curry dishes, cruet and egg frames, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, spoons and forks, cutlery, linen, &c., carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in two pieces, side-board, whatnot teapoys, dining room chairs, circular, pier, and writing tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffonier, screens, ornament stands, brass four post bedstead, camp cot, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, lady's and gentlemen's saddles, &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and porcelainware, a cottage piano, a light office brougham, a serviceable horse, &c., at Byculla, next to the Byculla Club.

On TUESDAY next, the 14th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, brougham, horse, &c., the property of W. H. Goode, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER No. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneers, is instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors the late Babool Ramgu, Gunput Babool and Jugonath Babool, &c., the following valuable landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kandawaddy Street, without the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1317 3/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, on the east by the property of Canjee Khetsey, on the west by the property of Chima Beliwary and others, on the north by the property of Sudanund Balcrishna and others, and on the south by the property of Santaram Narrayen, which said land, hereditaments, and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 120, and now in occupation of the heirs of the late Babool Ramgu and several other tenants.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Crawford and Boevy, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 6th November 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Company will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

2 cases magenta colour.
1 „ accordians.
1 „ black unions.
1 bale linen drills.
5 „ grey shirtings.
On account of Sorabjee Nowrojee.
20 dozens quarts of Cutler, Palmer and Co. Champagne.
10 „ pints do. do.
10 „ E. J. Madeira imported by the same firm.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1875 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1875 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship ASSAM, 3,033 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 4th November 1876.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE. S. S. MACEDONIA.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 18th instant, positively. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET, THE PARSONAGE at Clare Road, Byculla. For Rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st December, the shop in Meadow Street, with Upper Floor and Godowns, at present occupied by Messrs. S. Rose & Co. For Rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, at Matheran SUNNY-SIDE and Coxon's Bungalow. Rent for the remainder of the Season Rs. 100 and 150 respectively. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY SCHOOL OF ART, begs to invite attention to the following Circular Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, dated the 11th October 1876, and the Resolution of the Bombay Government attached thereto :—

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to inform you that it is proposed to make arrangements on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage, whereby a limited number of jewellers and other artificers from different parts of India will be enabled to exhibit their goods at Delhi in a place to be set apart for that purpose.

2. Should there be any artificers of special excellence in the Presidency of Bombay, I am to suggest that intimation be sent to them in case they may wish to apply for space in the place of exhibition. Of course exhibitors will defray the cost of transit of their goods, and must send a responsible person in charge of them.

3. Applications for space should be sent to the Secretary of the Imperial Assemblage Executive Committee.

Resolution.—Copy of the letter has been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

2. A copy should be sent to the Superintendent, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, with a request that he will report whether any Bombay artificers of special excellence are desirous of exhibiting their goods. Their applications for space should be sent in with as little delay as possible.

Intending exhibitors should put themselves in communication with the Superintendent of J. J. School of Art at once.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death :—

With Profits,										Without Profits									
Age.	Yearly.			Half-Yearly.			Quarterly.			Age.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
20	29	3	0	15	0	0	7	10	8	20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8
25	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	0	25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0
30	33	14	0	17	6	0	8	14	4	30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
35	37	5	0	19	2	0	9	13	0	35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	8	4
40	41	4	0	21	3	0	10	14	4	40	35	14	0	18	7	0	9	7	0
45	46	3	0	23	11	0	12	2	0	45	40	3	0	20	10	0	10	9	0

The Table of Military Rates has also been reduced.

Medical Officer :—SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

Prospectus and Forms of application can be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 9th September 1876.

REDUCED PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Price List* of WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, and BEER.

Copies on application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
No. 2,
"CAVITE" BRAND,

Extra fine quality and size. The finest production of the MANILLAS, and CHOICEST IMPORTATION of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S SPECIAL AGENT AT

MANILLA.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 1, CIGARS
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

REAL HAVANNAHS.

A small shipment of the following *Genuine Brands*, just received—

Conchas	per Box of	50	Rs. 14
Non Plus Ultra	„	50	„ 15
Regalia Brit.	„	50	„ 18
Reina Victoria	„	100	„ 30
Regalia de la Reina.	„	100	„ 30

AN EARLY APPLICATION IS ADVISED.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.

The performance will commence with the amusing Farce,

BETSY BAKER.

To conclude with

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

PRICES AS USUAL.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN........................ Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
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English Feather do.	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do.	7	8
Folding Camp Beadsteads	32	8
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Rug Straps 1-8 to	2	[illegible]
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Tooth Brush Gards	0	[illegible]
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
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Ice-Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and re-charge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, Rs. 17 and Rs. 25 each.

Garden Pumps do. do., Rs. 12 each.

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TO BE SOLD, WILLIE COTTAGE and ARTHUR COTTAGE. For prices and other particulars apply to Messrs. LYNCH and TOBIN, Solicitors, 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DATE of RECEIPT of TENDERS for the PRESIDENCY COMMISSARIAT BOAT CONTRACT is POSTPONED until the 9th instant, on which day they will be received up to 1 P.M.

W. T. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 1st Nov. 1876.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Association is now prepared to accept risks against FIRE in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

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NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTIONS will be thankfully received by the Working Committee of the Deccan and Khandeish Famine Relief Fund. Subscribers are requested to PAY the amounts of their subscriptions either into the Agra Bank, Limited, or to the Undersigned at the Office of the Morarjee Gooculdass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort.

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THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following new CARRIAGES just finished and admirably suited for the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE at DELHI, viz :—

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AND

A splendid new Drag, with Patent Break and Hood, and the latest improvement, folding steps to Coach-box and side doors, Painted and Lined Purple Lake, and fitted with Polished Pole, Hook and Chains and Sway Bars for 4 horses.

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ON CHRISTMAS EVE will be published at the *Charivari* Office, Calcutta, the "CHARIVARI PRIZE ANNUAL AND ALMANACK FOR 1877." Price, Rs. 2-8, or with postage, Rs. 2-12.

The Annual will be well and copiously illustrated—the Calendar especially—and will be found in a richly ornamented cover. The contents will consist of a tale by the Editor, and a politico, social satire in verse "Oh Who has not heard of the Vale of Bengal," and the rest of the contributions it is proposed to obtain by offering the following prizes :—

FIRST, for the best original Tale, suitable to the season and to the country, length, say, about six to eight pages of *Charivari*.

Rs. 250 is offered as a Prize.

SECONDLY, for the best original poem, said poem to be of a humorous or serio-comic nature, not to exceed in length one hundred and fifty lines, or to be of less than one hundred lines.

Rs. 150 is offered.

THIRDLY, for the best Conundrum a prize of

Rs. 100 will be given.

Such of the rejected tales and poems as it may seem advisable will also be taken, and for these the writers will receive payment.

Competitors should send their names and addresses in a sealed envelope with their contributions, bearing outside the *nom de plume* or motto with which their composition is signed. Each competitor must also forward a subscription, which will entitle him or her to a copy of the Annual.

No contributions can be received later than the 15th of December.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 4TH Nov. 1876.

THE political telegrams received this morning place the conclusion of the armistice between Turkey and Servia beyond doubt, and the fact of it being for two months instead of six weeks as at first supposed renders it all the more likely to result in a definite peace. In commercial circles at home, peace is evidently regarded as equivalent to a certainty, Consols having recovered to 96¼ and French Rentes to 105¼, rates which could only exist under great confidence. The Cotton Market, too, goes on improving, the sales in Liverpool on Friday being 25,000 and to day 20,000 bales. Spot prices on Friday advanced 1-1/6d. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra, G. F. Ginned Broach, Mid. Orleans and G. F. Tinnivelly and ⅛d. per lb. in Fair Bengal and G. F. Westerns, making the rise 3/16d. to ¼d. per lb. on the week. Such an advance, in the face of the enormous receipts at the American ports, shows to what an extent business had been depressed by the unsettled state of affairs on the Continent, and justifies to the utmost the views we have lately expressed as to the probable effect of peace. We cannot, however, look for a continuance of such extraordinary buying as we have seen during the past week, and if the American receipts continue on a proportionately large scale it is even questionable whether the advance in prices will be maintained. Up to date 103,000 bales in excess of last year have arrived at the ports and a continuance of this scale would mean a 5 million crop, but from what we can gather, present views are a good deal based on a comparative falling off later in the season. On this point no opinion is to be absolutely depended upon, so much depending on the state of the weather during the picking season; in the meantime, the present level of prices, to our thinking, pretty well discounts all possible benefit to be derived from the settlement of the Turkish Question, and future movements in that case will be guided mainly by crop advices.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant, compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Total supply of all kinds	1,950 000	1,941,410	1,940 490
„ „ „ Surats ...	470,000	660,660	732,890

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Stock in Liverpool	474,000	595,610	588,070
Do. London	32,000	63,840	105,690
American Afloat	140 000	93,000	144,000
E. Indian „	100 000	125,000	173,000
	746,000	877,450	1,010,760
Price of Mid. Orleans	6 7-16d.	7¼d.	8 3-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	4 11-16d.	4¾d.	5 1-16d.
Difference	1¾d.	2½d.	3⅛d.

The American crop figures give the following comparisons up to date:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Week's Receipts	203,000	174,000	143,000
„ Exports to U. K.	54,000	51,000	60,000
„ „ Continent	17,000	20,000	6,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,015,500	912,800	796 800
„ Exports to U. K. „	215,000	186,300	235,300
„ „ Continent „	106,000	143,900	36,700
„ Stocks at the Ports	625,000	488,000	453,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Friday was reported by Reuter as "strong," business however being checked by the firmness of holders. Prices are quoted ⅛d. per lb. higher for Yarn, 3d. per piece for Shirtings, and 1½d. per piece for Mulls, while Madapollams and Jacconets are 1½d. per piece lower.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is said to be very firm, Mid. Plantation Ceylon having recovered the previous decline of 1s. per cwt. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, but Cochin has advanced 10s. per ton. Bombay Linseed is quoted 6d. per quarter lower, Ferozepore Rapeseed unaltered. Calcutta Linseed has declined 1s. 6d. per quarter, while Rapeseed has advanced 1s. per quarter on the week.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London shows an advance of ⅛ in Fours and Fives-and-a-half, while Fours and-a-half if correctly quoted have fallen ⅜. The quotations for Indian Bank shares indicate a fall of £1-10 in Orientals and 10s. in Chartered Mercantile, while Chartered have risen £1 per share and Hongkong and Shanghai are unchanged on the week.

The withdrawals from the Bank of England still go on, £151,000 being advised on Friday and £78,000 to-day, making £295,000 withdrawn since the last return.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 53½d. per oz., and it is announced that the weekly biddings for Council drafts on Wednesday will be for the usual amount of £350,000.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been no special movement of any kind. A moderate business has been done, rather more Private Paper having been offered, and rates have been a trifle steadier in consequence, but this probably is due to the usual anxiety to sell, the day before the mail. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand ......1s. 8½d. per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...1s. 8 9-16d. „
Credits 3 „ ......1s. 8 9-16d. „
Documents 3 „ ......1s. 8⅝d. „

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions, and we still quote demand drafts at 100 1/16, 60 days' sight 99 1/16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a trifle steadier but that is the most that can be said, prices being no better in any way. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 99¼; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 99¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet and somewhat irregular. Bank shares are quiet at previous prices, and Press Companies dull and unchanged. Colaba Land shares have declined Rs. 5, while Mazagons are Rs. 35 per share higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull and generally lower, the rapid rise in Cotton being against profitable working. Colaba Spinning have declined Rs. 5, Flemings Rs. 10, Hindustan Rs. 20, Khandeish Rs. 30, Madras Rs. 30, Madras United Rs. 25, Gocouldass Morarjee Rs. 10, Mazagon Rs. 35, Nursey Rs. 5 and Orientals Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON to-day has been very strong and dealers are asking a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, which the local Mills have paid, but exporters with the exception of some purchasers of pull-pressed Cotton through up-country agents are not credited with any business. The rise in prices during the week has been Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 in Dholleras and Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per candy in Comptas. The latter description is almost indispensable to some of the local Mills and not only are ready stocks almost exhausted, but next crop will be insignificant, so that sellers are getting almost any rate they choose to ask for decent quality. The eventual result will be to drive consumers to Dhollera which more nearly answers the same requirements than any other kind, but in the meantime, some of the Mills can have but a small if any margin for profit. There is nothing doing in New Cotton as yet nor can any business of importance be looked for until well into the new year, the crop being undoubtedly a late one. Some small hand cleaned samples of Omra and Hingunghaut have come down, but there will be nothing on which to form an opinion of quality until towards the end of the month.

SEEDS are quiet owing to the weaker advices from home, but ready prices are still supported owing to the absence of stocks.

WHEAT is very strong at daily advancing prices, a rise of Rs. 3 per candy having taken place within the past few days.

FREIGHTS by steamer are very firm and considerable engagements have been made to arrive at £2-5, consignees at the close asking £2 7-6 per ton for Liverpool. There is nothing doing as yet by sailing ships.

PIECE GOODS continue remarkably dull, notwithstanding the stronger advices from Manchester and if anything prices are easier. The rapid rise in the value of food grains owing to the famine will naturally tend to limit the demand for goods, and we fear the prospects of the import trade for the season are not likely to improve.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	104
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	710
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India	37,230	250	125	6 do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	1,075
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	535
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·8·0	5 p. c.	280
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	126
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	18 p. ct	1,350
Bombay Gas Company	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Karrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	215
Malabar Company, Ld	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. s.	27
Treacher and Co.	1,930	500	all	8 p. ct	410
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	2,00.	250	all	6 p. ct	38

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain J. H. Atkinson, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MAHRATTA, 504 tons, Captain J. James, sailed on the 4th instant for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and thirteen deck passengers.

THE BARQUE VOLKYRIEN, 498 tons, Captain R. Eden, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Sunderland (June 24th), with a cargo of 778 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and two hundred and twenty nine deck passengers. She sailed on the 14th instant for same ports with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Valkyrien	Edan	Sunderland, June 24.
4	Ethiopia (s)	Atkinson	Calcutta, Oct 5.
5	Sir John Lawrence	Boldwin	Colombo, Oct 28.
	Mindora	Slack	Rangoon, Aug 2.
	Lalla	Vance	Shields, June, 2[illegible].
	H M S Dalhousie		Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Mahratta (s)	James	Coast and Calcutta.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The Steamer Pekin, to Southampton, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
31 Chancellor (s) ....Reynolds .... Liverpool, Sept 26.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
1 City of Poonah (s)... ....
Madras (s) ....
Viking (s) ....
Amarapoora (s) ....
India (s) ....
Syria ....
Clotilde ....

VESSELS SPOKEN.

BY CHANCELLOR.—Royal Sovereign off Cape Comorin.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
2 W H Watson .... Narsapore.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—3 casks toys, Moosa Eieb.

FROM LONDON.

Renown s—35 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.
Naples s—3 cans butter, Jamsetjee Framjee; 28 cases eau de cologne, 1 case florida water and 7 cases soap, Bell Brandenburg.
Khiva s—4 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Athall s—4 cases printing ink, A M Saheb Suruffally.
Deccan s—4 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Pekin s—1 case hardware, H Pestonjee.
Thibett s—11 packages claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno s—1 case eau de cologne, D S Kemp and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—3 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—50 boxes brandy, Bell Brandenburg.
Fame—25 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 4.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—41 boxes silver specie, Gunput Madhowrow; 2 cases shawls, Amudshaw Joosubshaw; 9 cases shawls, Forbes and Co; 5 cases fishmaws, Mahamed Allana; 4 cases copal, Curimbhoy Husonbhoy; 8 packages carpets, Peel Cassels and Co; 3 cases peacock feathers, Mahamed Jamal; 7 cases cuttle fish and 1 case sumdor fin, R Moroba; 122 packages cloves, 9 boxes vermillion and 10 cases mother of pearl shells, Peerbhoy Assur; 32 cases mother of pearl shells, Ruzubally Allyruza; 200 cwts B horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 2 bales hides and skins, Gajee Hajee Damun; 20 bales hides and skins, Vana Ama Syed Moydin Saheb and Co; 31 bales hides and skins, Shaik Osmanally Turegan Nagoor Meera and Co; 7 bales skins, Pichay Murcar Syed Momed and Co; 8¾ cwts E teeth, Venechund Joytadass; 175 bales cotton, Nemchund Khimchund; 1½ cwts B horns, Peel Cassels and Co; 45 cases mother of pearl shells and 6 cases olibanum, Hajee Essack Ellias; 33 packages cloves, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Esmall; 2 cases fish maws and 26 cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
Pekin s—1,665 cwts rape seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—160 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Adria s—225 bales cotton and 6 bales west cotton, Khetseedas Hurmookroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd November 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·899
Temperature of the Air .... 78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 73·4
Dew Point .... 71·3
Relative humidity of Air .... ·789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ..... 83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)... 73·2
General Direction of wind ......NNW, N, NNE, NE, E, ENE WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours 228

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 3.

Cannon, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal M D, from leave, from England.
Stewart, Capt, Madras 2nd Cavalry H C, to appear before a Med Board, from Bolaram.
Drever, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Jones, Col, Bombay R E, from leave, from England.
Metcalfe, Capt, Bombay 83rd Regt, from Med Cert, from Matheran.

NOVEMBER 4.

Young, Lieut, Bengal 81st Regt, on Med Cert, from Almora.
Freeth, Lieut, Bengal R A, on duty, from Nowgong.
Chaine, Major, Bengal 4th Hussars, on leave, from Rowal Pindee.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 3.

McKinnon, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Kurrachee.

NOVEMBER 4.

Hutchison, Capt, Bengal 1-14th Regt, to join, to Sitapore.
Chambers, Sub Lt, Bengal 81st Regt, to join, to Jullunder.
Cannon, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal M D, to join, to Lucknow.
Jones, Col, Bombay R E, on duty, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 5.

Vaurenen, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Calcutta.
Darling, Lieut, Madras R E, to join, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 4th November 1876.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 26th Oct 1876:—

Bgdr Genl J W Schneider, C B, Bombay Infantry, Comdg Aden Bgde.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—

Lt J R H Allen, 9th Bgde R A; Lance Corporal G Yewman, 1st Battn 2nd Foot; Lt R C G Mayne, Lt H Mansfield and No 408 Private T G Furness, 83rd Foot.

With reference to G G O No 715, of 1876, Surgeon J Findlay, Army Medl Dept is appointed to Genl Duty, Poona Circle, and directed to proceed to Poona, travelling expeditiously by rail from Bombay at the public expense.

Surgn P A Hayes is appointed to Genl Duty, Presidency Circle.

With reference to G O C No 550, 13th Sept last, Capt B H Metcalfe, 83rd Foot, is directed to proceed to England in H M's Indian Troopship leaving Bombay on the 7th Instant.

In anticipation of the approval of the Director Genl of Military Education, Schoolmistress M Smith is transferred from the 9th Bgde R A to the R A stationed at Mhow.

Serjt James Neal, 83rd Regt, is appointed Garrison Provost Serjt at Hydrabad, and transferred to the Unattached List.

With reference to G O C 25th March 1876, page 69, No 7,126 Private Edward Ryan, 108th Foot, will, on the opening of the season, be sent to the Presidency under charge of an escort and handed over to the Civil Power under the orders of the Bgdr Genl Comdg Bombay Dist, in view to the sentence of rigorous imprisonment being carried into effect.

The following orders are confirmed:—

15th Foot (2 d Battn)—Regtl Order, dated 17th Oct 1876, appointing Lt Hanstock, Asst Instructor of Musketry to the Battn, with effect from 1st Sept 1876.

66th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 27th Oct 1876, appointing Lt F J Cullen, Interpreter to the Regt, in the absence of a properly qualified officer.

8th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 26th Aug 1876, directing Lt Col Wahab, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt; Maj Fellows, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd Comd; and Capt Morris, Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col Sandwith, proceeding on leave.

25th Regt N L I—Regtl Order, dated 23rd Oct 1876, directing Capt and Adjt J Withers, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 22nd Oct and during the absence of Maj Jemeson on Court Martial Duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

56th Foot—Lt G M Prichard, to Ghizree, from 30th Oct to 28th Nov 1876, on medical certificate.

108th Foot—Lt A W E Ravenscroft, in extension to remain in Bombay, from 30th Oct 1876 to 22nd Nov 1876, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, November 1.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr H G Cooke, c s, lately returned from furlough, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Collr in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Div, and is posted to the Dinagepore Dist.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has been pleased to grant extensions of leave to the following officers:—

Mr T Walton, Dist and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore, seven months' furlough.

Mr F Wyer, Joint-Mag and Collr, eight months furlough.

Lt P A Bucland, of the 39th N I, is appointed temporarily as Extra Aide de-camp on the personal staff of the Lt-Govr with effect from the 1st Nov 1876.

Mr J S Armstrong, c s, reported his return from furlough on the 1st inst.

Mr C P L Macaulay, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed also to act as Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal in addition to his other duties.

Mr H H Risley, Asst Mag and Collr, 24-Pergunnahs, is placed temporarily on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat.

Mr J Geoghegan, c s, reports his departure from India on furlough per steam ship Hydaspes, which left Bombay on the 23rd inst.

The following officers reported their return to India from furlough in the afternoon of the 29th inst:—

Mr A A Wace, c s, and Mr W H Page.

Mr Page is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr A A Wace, Asst Mag and Collr, is posted to the Bhagulpore Dist.

Mr Wace, is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding ten days to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr C C Quinn, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, is posted to the Burdwan Dist on being relieved of the charge of the Durbhanga Dist by Mr A P MacDonnell.

Mr H G Cooke, c s, is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding 21 days from the 17th inst to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr B Rattray is appointed to be an Asst Supt of Police of the first grade with effect from the 20th Sept 1876, and is posted to the Purneah Dist.

Mr F T Platts, Dist Supt of Police, Malda, is transferred to Chit agong.

Mr G K Meares, Asst Supt of Police, is transferred to Gya on being relieved by Mr A H Giles on the 19th inst.

Mr H Bayley, Offg Asst Supt of Police, is transferred to Swane vice Mr G K Meares, transferred.

Mr C G M Shircore, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Doomka, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr J Behrendt, Asst Professor, Dacca College, is allowed leave for one month, under Sec 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th inst.

Mr G A Stack is appointed to the fourth class of the Bengal Educational Service, and is posted to the Dacca College with effect from the date on which he joined.

The services of Surgn C J H Warden, Offg Civil Surgn, Bhagulpore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Board of Revenue in the Excise Dept, for employment on the special duty of inquiring into the causes of the reported failure of the system of taxing materials used in the distillation of country wine.

Dr R McLeod, Civil Medl Officer, Gya, is allowed furlough for two years, under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th March 1877, or any subsequent day within one month of that date. Dr McLeod is also allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days under Sec 18 of the Code.

Mr C D C Winter, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Monghyr, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Road Cess Committee of that Dist, vice Mr H J Newbery.

Mr A Anley, Dist Supt of Police, Kamroop, was on special duty at Shillong from the 15th Aug 1876 to the 5th Sept 1876, both days inclusive.

Consequent on the return of Lt Col J F Sherer from special duty at Manipur, the following officers reverted from the 27th Sept 1876:—

* * * * *

Mr H F Mathews, c s, Asst Comsr, third grade, from Offg first grade to Offg second grade.

* * * * *

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 24th October 1876.)

The C-in-C in Indian is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff—Jullundur—Capt A W R Becher, Adjt 16th Bl Cavy, to be Station Staff Officer, dated 19th Oct 1876.

14th Native Infantry—Lt A W T Radcliffe, 2-12th Foot, a candidate for the S C to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation, dated 23rd Oct 1876.

33rd Native Infantry—Lt L J Browne, 54th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wing Subn on probation, dated 18th Oct 1876.

40th Native Infantry—Lt G A Collins, 1-5th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation, dated 18th Oct 1876.

Royal (late Bengal) Artillery—With the approval of H Majesty, the C-in-C in India is pleased to permit Maj Hungerford Deedes Jackson to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, dated 21st Oct 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the name of Capt B A Combe, 11th Hussars, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depot, published in G O C C of the 6th Oct 1876, p 510.

It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned troops are expected to arrive at Bombay from England on the 8th Nov 1876, in H M's Indian Troop ship "Malabar":—

Lt W H F MacMullen, S C, 2nd Squadn Subn 18th Bl Cavy, has passed the examination for the Judge Advocate Genls Dept, prescribed by para 343, Bl Army Regulations.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Shirhind Division Order, dated the 9th Oct 1876, appointing Col A G Forsyth, Asst Adjt Genl, to officiate as Bdge Maj, in addition to his other duties, vice Palmer, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Ferozepore Station Order, dated the 17th Oct 1876, appointing Lt H D Hutchinson, Adjt 40th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, as a temporary measure, and in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Morris.

72nd Highlanders—Regtl Order dated the 8th Oct 1876 appointing Lt and Local Capt N J Spens to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, vice Lt R H Brooke-Hunt, gazetted Instructor.

81st Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Oct 1876, directing Lt F Ryley to continue to act as Adjt, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Lt and Local Capt R K Brereton, proceeded to Bombay.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 18th Oct 1876, appointing Capt C E Harenc, 2nd Sqdn Subn recently returned from furlough, to officiate as 1st Sdn Subn, vice Adamson; and Lt A De V Alexander to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Subn.

13th Bengal Lancers—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Oct 1876, appointing Lt J F Carthew, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer; and Lt R F Trotter to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn, with effect from the 15th idem.

15th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Oct 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 15th idem:

Capt C O W Apperley, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer.

Lt F R Ditmas, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn.

Lt C S Wheler, Offg 1st Sqdn Subn on probation, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Subn on probation.

20th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 19th Oct 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on Maj J Bartleman having been granted an extension of furlough:—

Capt W H Meiklejohn, Qr-Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt W O Harris, Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation, to officiate as Qr-Mr, in addition to his other duties.

41st Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 9th July 1876, making the following appointment, during the absence of Col H S Obbard on general leave:—

Capt V W Tregear, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his other duties as Wing Officer.

Capt B Wemyss, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties as 1st Wing Subn.

This cancels the order confirmed by G O C C of the 24th July 1876, page 313.

Dated the 14th Oct 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from leave of Col H S Obbard:—

Capt V W Tregear, Wing Officer and Offg Comdt, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt B Wemyss, 1st Wing Subn and Offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties as 1st Wing Subn.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 6	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 10	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	„ 14	3-0 P.M.	No afte.
Australia	„ 11	3-0 P.M.	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 20	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	„ 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office has been established at the Bores Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Bores Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, for Uran and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail, are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
- Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
- Latest Telegrams.
- English Political and Social Letter.
- English Commercial Letter.
- Heads of Intelligence.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

McDERMOTT—November 4th, at Chowpatty, the wife of J McDermott, Bombay Police Force, of a daughter.
WHITAKER—November 4th, Rampart Row, the wife of Mr. W. Whitaker, Chief Engineer, Fire Brigade, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLATHWAYT.—Oct 30th, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Captain Linly Blathwayt, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
BIRD.—October 30th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Shearman Bird of a son.
JORDAN.—October 31st, at Rae Bareli, Oudh, the wife of J. C. W. Jordan, Inspector of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAIRNS—PHILLIPS.—October 26th, at St. John's Church Cannanore, Madras, by the Rev J. Smithwhite, Sergeant James Alfred Cairns, 6/5th Royal Artillery, third son of the late Captain W Cairns, Royal Artillery, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. James Phillips, of Westmeon Hant.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1876.

IT is a very common impression that the officers of the old Indian Army were immensely benefited by the introduction of the Staff Corps and organization novelties to their service, and this fallacy has been fostered and encouraged by a few Staff Corps officers holding influential or well paid appointments, and by the whole of the "local" officers who have benefited hugely at the expense of their Staff Corps comrades. But the truth is, that for one man whom the new organization and Staff Corps has benefited there are perhaps a dozen for whom these things have been as mockeries, delusions and snares; swamping men's ambitions, and relegating them to the drudgery of subaltern's work at a time of life when in other days they would be commanding regiments, perhaps brigades. Our meaning will be rendered clearer if we say that it has been calculated that the average service of commandants in the Bombay Native Army is 33½ years; that of seconds in command 26½ years; wings 24¾ years. In Madras the same averages are respectively 33¾, 30, and 24¼ years, and in Bengal 32½, 26½, and 20⅞ years; Bengal, as usual being more fortunate in these things than the other Presidencies, though why she should be so, unless it is an unjustly favoured Presidency, we are at a loss to discover. A considerable proportion of all these appointments are filled by what is styled "officiating" officers, a distinction which implies that the officers occupying them can enjoy only *half* the allowances of the appointments even when doing *all* their work, and this distinction must not be overlooked in calculating the gains of Indian officers from the two institutions here spoken of.

The averages of ages, as here shown, are convincing. It was nothing unusual in the old days for a Major of two and twenty years' service to fall into the command of his regiment, but here we have Majors of twenty-six years' service "officiating" on half allowances as wing officers, and as likely ever to obtain command of their regiments as they are to ascend to the moon. However, command is what every officer worthy of the name naturally aspires to, and we may fancy what must be the disappointments of these 26 years' service officers on seeing the object of their ambition nearly as far from them to-day as when 26 years ago they landed as cadets in India. The men who hold fine appointments by favour of "interest," and the Staff Corps pooh-pooh anything like ambition in the military branch of the service, and their usual argument is, that the new organization offers regimental officers better pay than they could have obtained under the old one, but this is not true, in fact, for the Major of the old organization would have enjoyed as much pay as the officiating wing officer of the new one with the chance of commanding his regiment as well. The new organisation and Staff Corps really only benefits the Colonels of long service who would, under the former system, have been obliged to take their pensions, in most instances before attaining this length of service; for all other regimental officers the two institutions have had simply the effect of blocking regimental promotion completely. The "locals," indeed, have gained immensely by both, but only because they would have nothing to do with the Staff Corps—a precaution which has enabled them to supersede every Staff Corps Officer in the service of their own rank and standing.

In one sense, certainly, the officers of the Indian Army might be said to have benefited by the introduction of the Staff Corps, for that institution gives a total of 1,232 field officers to only 209 subalterns, and it is usually considered preferable to be a field officer than a subaltern, but when the field officer has to perform regimentally the latter's duties, in addition to his own, the gain is not so much apparent; in fact, it can scarcely be considered a gain at all. In effect, it would be far better for the regimental officers of the Indian Army if the numbers were reversed, and if there were only 209 field officers to 1,232 subalterns. For the rank of field officer is as much depreciated as the rupee, and counts for little now even in the matter of regimental duties. It is the interest, of course, of Staff Corps officers in civil employment to disguise these facts with a number of specious arguments, but figures tell their own tale, and we agree with our contemporary, the *Englishman*, that the Native Army can scarcely be supposed to stand the strain of active service when the element of youth is so entirely absent from it. We can credit one man in, say, twenty, being active and vigorous, after 33 years of Indian service, but not *every* man, and we may doubt if even the wing officers of 26 years' service are not growing old for regimental command. Nowhere more than in the Native Army are vigour and physical strength requisite; but the averages of service of the officers abovementioned do not lead us to suppose that these qualities are now very abundant in it.

There is but one real remedy for senility in the Native Army, and that is a liberal revision of the old Pension rules of the last century still, most strangely, in force. Special inducements to old officers to go are, in effect, only special inducements for them to remain. None know their value better than they; none know better how closely their own interests are now bound up with those of the influential semi civilians of the Staff Corps—their own corps. On the organ grinder's principle, to refuse a penny to go away because he is sure to receive two pence if he waits, the senior officers of the Staff Corps in regimental employ hold on to the service to the last, satisfied that if they can only wait long enough "inducements" will rise with the urgencies of the situation. The regulation pension none of them can afford to accept, for it belongs to a period that dates back to over seventy-six years ago, and it is consequently only natural that officers should look to waiting for "inducements" as the best policy they can pursue under the circumstances. But "inducements," besides being of a very partial character, and a great expense, are really ineffective to produce a proper current of promotion. For instance, they avail the junior field officers nothing, though these may be men of five and twenty years' service, blocking the advance of Captains until the last two are field officers. Special schemes only, as far as they have gone, calculate on getting rid of old officers sufficiently near to their Colonel's allowances to enable them to barter these for some thing else, and they have no healthful influence whatever on the great ruck of newly promoted field officers who are annually bringing their assistance to keep the Staff Corps as senile as it is; unless a fair pension is offered to Majors, and to Captains of long service as well as to Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels, the Government will never get rid of the reproach of an army of field officers, for a regulated scale of pension for all ranks alone can weed the service of those who cling to it rather from necessity than choice. We think that in the long run the pension plan would be more economical than either to retain officers of so high an average of service, or to buy them out of it under special inducements to leave. Doubtless, the revised pension rules would be more agreeable to the regimental officers of the army, but we fancy that their voice counts as nothing in comparison with that of their semi-civilian brethren, to whom large sums of ready money and annuities together are more grateful than pensions specially devised for military service would be. The military civilians, in fact, have the game very much in their own hands, and they impair the efficiency of the Native Army in more ways than by denuding it of its officers. If it was not that their all powerful interests have to be mixed up with purely military ones, we fancy the Native Army would have been reorganised long ago, and not before that reorganization was needed.

THE summons against the Municipal Commissioner, charging him with permitting an accumulation of filth on the Byculla Flats so as to cause a public nuisance, which was granted on the application of Mr. Cleveland, solicitor, by Mr. Nana Morojee, a few days ago, was heard on Saturday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court. Mr. Cleveland appeared to conduct his own case as complainant, and the defence was in the hands of Mr. Boevey, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors to the Municipality. Evidence was taken on both sides and the case was completed with the exception of the decision of the Magistrate, which will be given on Tuesday or Wednesday. The evidence may be summed up as amounting to this, that every year for several years past there has been emitted from the low lying Byculla Flats, for a period of 14 or 15 days, a most offensive smell, which has been a cause of frequent and energetic complaints from inhabitants of the district. This smell arises from a quantity of decomposing sewage which during the monsoon overflows from the open main drain running across the Flats and mixes with the large body of storm water which at that period of the year drains into this hollow ground from different parts of the town. The pumps which are ordinarily employed to eject the sewage into the sea cannot be worked during the monsoon in consequence of the sewage and the storm water not being kept separate, and a large lake of foul liquid is formed over a large portion of the Flats, and must remain there till the close of the monsoon. Then the pumps are set to work and the whole of the liquid is pumped off as quickly as possible, the ground being left to dry in the sun. So long as the water remains, no perceptible smell is emitted, but as soon as the foul sediment is left open to the sun a most disagreeable odour arises and spreads itself throughout the neighbouring districts. Immense quantities of disinfectants are freely used, but they are totally incapable of overcoming the nuisance, which seems to have been increasing year by year till this season public indignation has been aroused to a protest in the shape of a prosecution of the authorities for permitting a nuisance. Whatever may be the result, it is satisfactory to know that this abominable stench will not be permitted to trouble us another year, as the Municipal Executive Engineer assured the Magistrate that his scheme of surface drainage, for carrying out which Government recently granted the Municipality a loan of six lacs of rupees, will be in operation before the commencement of the next monsoon

THE LATE MR. W. H. HAVELOCK.

THE following notification was issued on Saturday last in a Bombay *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated Bombay Castle, 4th November 1876:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has received with deep regret the painful intelligence of the death at Bombay, on the night of the 1st instant, of Mr. W. H. Havelock, late Revenue and Police Commissioner for the Southern Division of this Presidency.

During his long service Mr. Havelock was ever distinguished by his conscientious sense of duty, and by the ability, energy, and industry with which he endeavoured to promote the welfare of those with whom his official duties brought him into relation. It is not too much to say that he sacrificed his life in the service of the country.

While already unwell he undertook a tour of inspection through the districts now suffering so severely from drought, and he has sunk under the effects of the exertion and exposure to which he was thus subjected.

The Government have lost in him a sound and reliable adviser on the varied and important questions connected with the administration which are daily submitted through the Office of the Revenue and Police Commissioner.

By the native community his death will be sincerely deplored, for he was conspicuous for his straightforwardness and impartiality.

His many personal friends will mourn the loss of one who possessed in a remarkable degree the truest and highest qualities of a gentleman.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 13TH OCTOBER.

LANCASHIRE advices mention the existence of very serious discontent among the operatives, particularly in the north and north-east, in reference to the amount of wages that can be earned; and the uneasiness resulting from this arouses some apprehension. So far has this gone that it is believed if something is not done soon to allay the discontent, the great majority of the mills will be closed. A short time ago, the operatives gave notice to their employers of their intention to insist on the withdrawal of the Blackburn standard list of prices, by which the wages of all spinners in north and north-east Lancashire are governed, the argument being that while by that list an inferior workman employed at a mill where there was new machinery and good material could make a fair week's wages, a superior workman who happened to be employed on old machinery and bad material could hardly get a living for himself and family; and it was proposed to substitute a plan by which the operative's individual merits would be more equitably remunerated. Of course this means, to some extent, an increase of wages, or else a reduction of the pay of the inferior workman and a transference of the difference to the superior workman. The latter plan would simply change the scene of discontent from one class to another; as to the former, the employers say that they cannot at present afford to increase wages, and that if there is to be a change at all it must be a reduction even on the present rate. So determined are the employers said to be to resist a call for increased expenditure, which in the present state of trade they fancy would be ruinous, that they have made arrangements for a series of meetings for the purpose of determining upon joint action, the first of which has just taken place at Preston. If the masters have only courage they have the power to combine effectually. On the other hand the men have a very good organisation. More than five years ago the whole of the operative spinners' societies in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire were amalgamated into one general association for mutual defence. It numbers upwards of 15,000 members, each of whom has during that time paid 1d. per week to a strike fund which now amounts to £20,000. But their real strength lies in the exceeding improbability that the masters will combine long enough or widely enough to have any good effect. Unfortunately for the employing class many of its members have aims and interests that are mutually contradictory. For instance, there are scores of joint stock spinning concerns, as I have often mentioned, about Oldham and other towns, the shareholders of which are either workingmen exclusively or with an infusion of small tradesmen whose interests are identical with those of the workingmen. These concerns have, moreover, been largely established by the help of money borrowed from co-operative associations of working men which can only make a profit by lending on good security. There is no likelihood that such mills will voluntarily stop or will refrain from commencing operations if they see a chance of profit, and that chance will come when the combined action of the private mill-owners will send buyers elsewhere. So that the only result of the latter refusing to accept orders would be that business would leave them, and that the mushroom concerns which, in ordinary circumstances, would have little chance of success, will get a good and profitable start, disorganising the entire industry. Harsh as it may seem to say so, the politic course for private factory owners would be to accept the ruinous terms of the men and then carry on until their new rivals were impoverished and driven out of the field, when, with a practical monopoly, they could turn round and impose their own conditions on all classes of working men. This process, however, in its turn implies skill, combination, and courage, and I have not the least hope of seeing these qualities displayed, so doubtless the dispute will once more be settled by a clumsy compromise which will satisfy no one.

Meetings, as already stated, have taken place in certain districts in the interest of the masters, the principal to this date being in Preston and Blackburn. At both a determined opposition has been shown to the proposal of the men. The chief reasons given for pronouncing the demands of the Operatives Spinners' Association to be inadmissible were that they involved an advance of wages, the removal of a reliable basis for their payment, and continued confusion in the relations of the employers and employed. For these reasons and because the demands made were being promoted by instigating strikes at individual mills, the meetings resolved to co-operate with the other societies comprising the north and north east Lancashire Masters' Association in resisting them, and pledged themselves to carry out the decision of the general meeting to be held on Tuesday next, the 17th inst., even to the extent of closing the mills. On their side, the workmen have commenced hostilities with strikes in the familiar fashion, and threats to strike if their earnings are not brought up to the required amount. The proceedings that are now taking place are looked upon with much anxiety, since 70,000 operatives must be cast into the streets from the mills should the difficulty not be arranged.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, was held on Wednesday when a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum was declared. The Chairman, Mr. D. H. Small, said he could have wished that the dividend were equal to that of the previous six months, but the directors had had unforeseen difficulties to contend against, from the fact of so large an amount of the bank's funds having been transmitted to India for the purpose of exchange operations shortly before the unprecedentedly heavy fall in exchange took place, which funds had to be returned to this country at a disadvantage; while the profits of the Indian branches were, from a like cause, very materially reduced in the course of conversion. The depression in the value of Indian Government securities had also tended to diminish the amount of profit available for dividend, a portion of the bank's funds devoted to exchange operations having been invested in them. The losses to which he referred were more to be regretted, seeing that other departments of the bank's business had yielded a satisfactory and profitable return. With regard to the bank's claims on the Government of India, in connection with the Cawnpore bridge, to which he alluded at the last meeting, he regretted to say that, notwithstanding repeated efforts of the directors to obtain from the Indian Government a reconsideration of those claims and the award of a more liberal compensation and allowance for interest than had been already offered by them, up to the present time they had been unsuccessful; but they were still pressing their claims on the Government, and he trusted that on a future occasion he would be able to report a more favourable result. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the present might prove an exceptional case, and that when they next met no only would there be a better dividend but the directors would be able to announce that they had set aside, as they had been accustomed to do for many past half-years, something towards the lock-up.

Another meeting held this week was that of the Eastern Telegraph Company, which was convened to sanction a provisional arrangement made by the directors for laying an additional cable between Marseilles and Bona. This refers to a concession obtained by Mr. Philip Stanhope some years ago from the French Government—a concession which I remember mentioning at the time, as it threatened the Eastern Company with dangerous rivalry. Mr. Stanhope, it was then stated, asked £30,000 for his concession, and what the Company now do is to give him £100,000 for it, including a new cable to be laid. Assuming the cable to be good, this is an excellent bargain for the Company. Besides that, the French Government is to give the Eastern another wire through France equivalent to a saving of £5,000 a year, and the Company will get additional traffic to the extent of £8,000 a year by the new cable at starting. So it will have fully 8 per cent interest on its outlay, and an alternative line to Egypt which must prove serviceable when the Malta and Falmouth cable breaks, as it sometimes does. The Company is thus gradually working into a very strong position, and before long the shareholders will be rewarded for their long privation in submitting to dividends of only 5 per cent. When the new Red Sea cable is laid the Eastern Company will be fully secured against any interruption of revenue, and will have a practical monopoly of the entire Mediterranean and Levant traffic between the various countries themselves, as well as to England and the East, to say nothing of the Brazil and South American traffic which comes on to its main line at Lisbon.

Mr. Goschen and Mr. Janbert have gone off to Egypt to settle the bondholders' question with the Khedive; Sir H. Drummond Wolff, a director of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, has followed them; and finally, Mr. W. G. Romaine, lately Judge Advocate General of the Army in India, has accepted a post under the Khedive as member of the Superior Council of Egyptian Finance. These are the chief items of news bearing on Egypt, and they are all favourable. As Mr. Romaine got £10,000 a year in India, I daresay the Khedive offers him at least as much, but anyhow he is worth acquiring. I think we may now predict that Egyptian finance has turned the corner and will soon be right again. All it ever wanted was fair play and a cessation of alarmist criticism in the journals. These advantages it is now receiving, and we see the result in an immediate recovery of the value of the stock and a pause in gambling operations.

The two Turkish loans which rest on the security of the Egyptian tribute, those of 1854 and 1871, have again obtained payment of half the coupons in cash as before, and are thus the only Turkish securities worth anything. The arrangement which has been made is that the half payment made shall be stamped on the coupons which are then returned to the holders to keep until some decision is come to as to the disposal of the funds. There are now two half payments in arrear, say £300,000 in all, which is snug at the Bank of England but which nobody at the moment can touch. This tantalising deadlock it is sought to remove by the new plan negociated at Constantinople, but of course the main difficulty is in getting the Porte to sign away all control over funds which it greatly needs and would fain seize if it had the chance. Moreover, there is all the complication arising from the political crisis. If Turkey has to fight Russia, "the fat will be in the fire," to use a vulgar saying, and the Porte will have neither leisure nor power to make any sort of arrangement for any class of its creditors who are in any sense bound to it. In that case the hope of the 1854 and 1871 bondholders rests in Egypt; if it is left safe and independent they are safe.

Reflecting the political news which was good yesterday, the Liverpool cotton market has been very animated and the sales were 25,000 bales for the day, and 101,000 for the week, of which 50,000 bales were American. The total stock is at present 658,000 bales, of which 272,000 are American. The Manchester markets have followed suit, mainly, however, because of the probabilities of a long armistice to be followed by a final peace. Present appearances are against this view.

Silver has gone up a little, and is now called 52¼ per ounce. In a paper read before the Social Science Congress at Liverpool, Giffen, now of the Board of Trade, and lately City editor of the *Daily News*, anticipates that the depreciation of silver has seen its worst, and that the metal may now be expected to prove steady. This, I need hardly say, is pure speculation, and I only hope no one interested will think it anything else.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is reported that Lord Lytton has ordered durbars to be held in all parts of India simultaneously with the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Should such be the case, the Governments of Bombay and Madras have, if they will use it, a grand opportunity of forging a strong link in the chain of loyalty that should bind the people to their Empress.

The giving alms on occasions of rejoicing is a traditional usage in this country; and I cannot but think that Lord Lytton, of all men, must have already perceived what an occasion for effective display the coincidence of the Assemblage and Deccan Famine afford him.

Relief works are all very well in their way; but many must, when completed, be almost useless and very embarrassing.

Liberal and gratuitous relief in connection with the Proclamation of our Queen's new title would add immeasurably to the grandeur of the event.

You will perhaps call the suggestion "simply grand," but injudicious and impracticable. I maintain it is neither, and I think you will find many officers engaged in the administration of the country who would actually recommend gratuitous support in preference to relief works.

—Yours, &c. BANDI.

ETHNOLOGICAL DERMATOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What was man's original colour? Comparing high caste natives who cover their bodies and live indoors almost as much as Europeans with the humbler classes who are often nearly naked, it would seem that a fair skin is merely the result of covering. If, then, man was originally innocent, and naked, was he not also not black but brown? Early in the year the late *Indian Statesman* published from the *Brisbane Courier* an interesting account of a young sailor, John Renton, who lived on one of the Solomon islands for seven years, from 1868 when he was nineteen, to 1875. Within the first year, though he clung to his shirt as long as it would cling to him, "at last it hung in such tatters as to be a mere embarrassment to him, and he cast it off, and thenceforth went, like his savage hosts, entirely naked." At first his bare back and shoulders were skinned by the sun, but when healed, he tanned like a native, and when taken off by the schooner Bobtailed Nag he was hardly distinguishable from a native, seeing that he was "sunburnt almost as brown as any of them, and that he had no clothes to wear, and"—so comfortable had he found nakedness loth as he was to adopt it at first—"would not have worn those uncomfortable superfluities if he had had them." On the other hand Varrion Peltier, who was brought away about the same time from among Australian natives at the age of 29, after having lived as a naked savage since he was a boy of twelve, was described as being of a bright red colour, and as it were glazed on the surface of the skin. Thirdly, I read in the *Indian Statesman* just before its death that "a young European gentleman at Simla" had "become a regular jogi." Should no zealous official report this interesting youth as a European vagrant, if he comes across him wandering about the country after the manner of the class he has enrolled himself in, it would be interesting to know if his colour gets to approach that of a native by exposure, for it may be presumed, strange as it is to think of, that this young renegade, with the usual zeal of a convert, has not only abandoned European clothing but like other Jogis now takes a pride in going as nearly naked as the Penal Code will allow; on the other hand, he may also be smeared with ashes and cowdung so as to preserve his natural colour below. Perhaps some of your correspondents can furnish parallel cases to those I have quoted, though I do not suppose it is a common thing for European lads to become jogis!

A COLOURMAN.

A TRIAL THAT OUGHT TO BE INTERESTING TO ENGLISHMEN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRBAD, 28th Oct.

FEW of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* will know even the name of this most charming small place, and the maps, as far as I can find them, ignore its existence in everything. But it has become worthy of some little notice from the fact that the Viceroy was so pleased with it on passing from Simla that he remained here one whole day, and a strange incident occurred during his stay which is deserving of record. It seems—I had not myself the honor of an invitation to meet His Excellency—that on the evening of his arrival Lord Lytton dined at the mess of the ——rd. At dinner he entered into conversation with Captain—— who is the one Magistrate of Mirbad, and was so pleased with this gentleman's conversation that he accepted an invitation from him to go to his Court the next day. I happened to be present individually. The first case was that of Major Blank, and he was under accusation that he had very badly hurt his boy. The boy,—Hindoo of 18 years in age,—appeared with one arm in a sling, his head was tied up in a bandage, and his left calf was splintered all around. He said Major Blank had broken his arm and head with a gun and his left shin with a kick. The Major desired to make a statement, but the Magistrate stopped him, saying: "I am quite satisfied with the evidence adduced." He then made the following remarks. He began by saying he was delighted that a nobleman then happened to be present who had refused to allow his ignorance of natives and their customs, his ignorance of the English in India and their relations with the natives, to prevent him from publishing a letter which branded those English as bullies and oppressors and the natives of vast Hindustan as down-trodden and oppressed. No longer could Englishmen in England believe Englishmen in this country had any redeeming qualities. This happening was due in all to the admirable conduct of the noble nobleman before him, and he must congratulate him on his common sense,—no, he would not say commonsense, his poetic and supernatural appreciation of justice. I saw the Viceroy bow and the Magistrate, before proceeding, wiped away a tear. His position, continued the learned Magistrate, was a difficult one. If he should make Major Blank his enemy, he knew that gentleman had also the power and the will to prevent the Magistrate from getting an appointment he had long been striving for—an appointment, he might truly say, without obtaining which he would be unable properly to feed and educate his seven small children. At this point the Viceroy, as I myself saw, took a copious note. But, continued the Magistrate, he was determined to do his duty and he wished all present to understand that any one who came before him and properly complained that he had been beaten by an European should in every case be believed, and he should sit in Court that day after tiffin to hear complaints. The Court, I noticed, was crowded with Hindoo boys, and as these remarks were being made, there was a great whispering among them, and nearly all began tying up their arms or legs in bandages. These admirable remarks by the Magistrate were wound up by a sentence on Major Blank of one year's imprisonment and, if I remember, aright, a fine in addition. The strangeness of the case was that it should come up so opportunely on the Viceroy's arrival. There was a ball on the evening of the Viceroy's entry, at which there were three Parsee and two Hindoo ladies present. Strange to say I noticed that five of the principal European ladies of the town were absent. The ball was a great success.

OCTOBER 29.

P.S.—I find I have been the victim of a hoax got up for the purpose of deceiving the Viceroy himself. The trial I have described was nothing but a *plant*, as I hear an English gentleman say, and the ladies at the ball were only English ladies who had got costumes. They say His Excellency only smiled, and that I think was very good of him. But he is a good and a just man, and very unkind to the Englishmen.

THE FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE AT AHMEDABAD.

WE give below a copy of a letter from a leading Hindoo gentleman in Guzerat who has given his opinion of the progress in education made at the Female Training College at Ahmedabad. The examinations this year appear to have been very successful and to show that very substantial progress has been made by the pupils, under the able management of the energetic Lady Superintendent, who is well known as a very efficient instructress. The letter below shows the feeling with which the better class of natives regard the spread of education among the women:—

We are glad to learn that the pupils of this very useful institution have just passed, with credit, through their annual examination.

The examination lasted nearly three days, and was conducted by Mr. Giles, acting Educational Inspector, assisted by Rao Sahibs Mahiputram and Mayaram. The students were examined in the various subjects which they had been taught during the year. The handwriting of almost all of them was found to be remarkably good indeed, in some cases superior to that of the specimen copies, many receiving full marks; there were also maps of Great Britain and India drawn and coloured in a most neat and accurate manner. Taking into consideration that most of the women who attend the College are living with their husbands, and consequently have the usual cares and duties attendant on married life, the progress made by them in sewing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and other school branches is most admirable and reflects great credit on the Lady Superintendent and the teachers. Many of the senior pupils gave lessons before the examiners in a most successful manner which promises well for the future of the girls' schools over which they will ultimately be placed.

The College sends out six trained teachers this year. The number of scholarships is at present only twenty, but it is hoped that before long that number will be largely increased, so as to enable the College to meet the demand for trained female teachers which (now that the benefit of having competent mistresses over the girls' schools is beginning to be thoroughly appreciated) is daily increasing in Gujerat. Hence the importance of this institution. We wish it every success.

"BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OCCUPATION OF DELIGRAD BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, 3RD Nov.

Prior to the signing of the armistice, the Turks made themselves masters of Deligrad, which place they have occupied.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

The period for the duration of the armistice extends to two months; in the meanwhile hostilities have ceased.

RETURN OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The ships of the Arctic Expedition have arrived at Portsmouth. They penetrated as far north as 83·20, or to within 450 miles of the Pole which was the furthest point reached, the distance beyond being packed ice.

DEPARTURE OF THE SERAPIS.

LONDON, 4TH Nov.

The Indian Transport Serapis has sailed for Bombay.

PARLIAMENT OUT OF SESSION.

In a speech of the Marquis of Hartington before his constituents at New Radnor, His Lordship questioned the policy of some of the Government measures, but he was not prepared to say that the people of England could disapprove of the general policy of Government in regard to the Eastern Question.

THE DUC DECAZES ON THE FRENCH POLICY.

PARIS, 4TH Nov.

The Duc Decazes has made a speech on the policy of France relating to the Eastern Question. He said that France had been as far as the past absolutely neutral, and he desired absolute neutrality in the future; he also earnestly desired peace.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 5TH Nov.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Agra outward bound for Kurrachee sailed to day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 3RD Nov., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	116,000 bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	3,000 do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	32,000 do.
Do. Amount forwarded	2,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	27,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	474,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	152,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..	32,000 do.

LONDON, 3RD Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dhollera .... 4 11/16d.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

There has been a good enquiry but business checked by the firmness of holders.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½
8¼ lbs. do.	7-4½.
40s Mule Twist..................	0 10¼
3 per cent. Consols for Account..	96.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	105¼
Bar Silver.......................	53¼.

The sum of £151,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

CORRECTION.

Yesterday's Reserve of Notes should have been £18,437,500 not £8,437,500.

LINE REPORTS.—5TH NOVEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pers. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 4TH Nov., 8-50 P.M.

Mail Steamer Malwa, from Bombay, arrived.

SIR WILLIAM AND LADY MUIR leave Bombay by to-day's mail steamer.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal did not alter their minimum charges for money on Thursday morning.

THE Calcutta Town Band is to go to Delhi and to remain there fourteen days, Government paying Rs. 1,000 for their services.

THE Darjeeling paper says:—"Very little tea is now being made on the hill gardens, and, as was to be expected that little is not of first-rate quality as the cold hardens the leaf."

Vanity Fair says that Her Majesty the Queen has declined to entertain the suggestion made to her that she should allow the so-called Bulgarian delegates, now in England, to be personally presented to her.

IN a match at cricket at Bellary on October 31, between Secounderabad and the 43rd Light Infantry, the 43rd won by ninety eight runs. The 43rd scored 105, and 195, and Secounderabad 92 and 110.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday last:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behár..	2,230	1,305	1,295	1,301 2 1	29,01,525 0 0
Banáras,	1,680	1,230	1,225	1226 4 5	20,60,150 0 0

SILVER bullion amounting to about sixty lakhs of rupees has arrived at Calcutta and been made over to the Calcutta Mint within the last five or six days. Orders have been recently issued to coin silver, and to stop for a time the coinage of copper.

THE Bombay Government have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 1,08,000 on 108 miles of the Hubli and Sholapore road as far as the Kaladgi district, and Rs. 2,06,000 for 103 miles of Bellary and Sholapore road, from Guduk to Dhulkhed; and Rs. 72,000 for a road going towards Belgaum and Vingorla.

THE following telegram, dated Bellary, November 1, is published in the Madras papers:—"A public meeting was held in the Government Offices this morning (Wednesday last) to consider relief measures for the prevailing distress. Messrs. Saunders and Gordon and General Elmhirst addressed the meeting. A subscription has been opened."

IF the Duke of Buckingham will have his silver howdah at the Delhi gathering, the Mahraja of Mysore will have a throne of gold and ivory. The throne was prepared for the Prince of Wales, and is now being packed off to Delhi, together with innumerable other articles for the use of the Mysore Government. It is said to be "richly finished."

WE are told by the *Englishman* that a rumour, which probably is a very idle one, has been steadily gaining ground in Calcutta for the last few days, that Sir Richard Temple has been offered, and has accepted, the Governorship of Bombay, and that he will relieve Sir P. Wodehouse in February next. It is also said to be decided that the Hon'ble A. Eden is to be Sir Richard's successor in Bengal.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Surat, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant with the English mails of the 13th October, brought six hundred and sixty-five boxes silver coins and bars, valued at Rs. 15,31,500. The same Co.'s s.s. Deccan, which will sail to-day, with the English mails, takes out forty-one boxes silver specie, valued at Rs. 80,000, for London, despatched by Mr. Gunputrao Mahadewrow.

NOT far from Delhi,—writes a correspondent of the *Pioneer* with very long experience of India,—there is an old mine known as a Rock Crystal Mine. It is part of a quartz reef, and a little scientific prospecting might lead to valuable discoveries that would help to solve the gold and silver question. Gold dust is actually discharged in small quantities by a spring in the neighbourhood. Is there more where that comes from?

THE text of the Chefoo convention between Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Imperial Commissioner, and Sir Thomas Wade is published in the *North China Herald*. The supplementary clause shows that next year England means to send an exploring party from Pekin to India by way of Kansuh and Koko Nor, or through Szechuen, &c., into Thibet, and thence to India. The Chinese Government is to do all in its power to help the expedition.

THE number of beggars in Madras is said to be unprecedented, and the hunger-stricken people from the country who flock around those houses of caste Hindoos who deal out rice, or cooked food, look as if they had come from an invaded country. These are significant signs of famine close to the seat of Government, and the wonder is, the *Madras Mail* says, that the authorities are still looking on and waiting to commence relief works in the destitute taluqs of Chingleput.

IN the month of September last the value of gold imported into India was Rs. 562,391, and that of silver imported Rs. 39,71,202, whilst that of gold exported was Rs. 23,79,274, and of silver exported Rs. 47,15,927, leaving a balance in favour of exports of Rs. 25,61,603. From the 1st of January to the end of September, gold to the value of Rs. 91,98,981 has been imported, and Rs. 1,25,68,556 exported, whilst silver valued at Rs. 4,50,32,967 was imported, and Rs. 2,04,11,122 exported, leaving a balance in favour of imports of Rs. 2,12,52,270.

HIS Grace the Governor of Madras arrived at Mangalore on Thursday morning. The *Standard* learns by telegraph from Mangalore, dated Thursday, that "His Grace the Governor with suite, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff landed this morning at 10. A levee was held in the Provincial school room at noon. His Grace will visit the German mission industrial establishments, the Government salt cotaurs, the sub-jail and other establishments in the evening, and leaves to-morrow (3rd) morning."

THE *World* is "at it" again. The following is its latest Indian fact:—"Some persons have a harmless mania for collecting the last words uttered by remarkable persons. The other day a man was hung at Tanna-Fort, near Bombay, for a horrible murder, and made rather a notable observation in Guzerati. Standing under the drop, he whispered to the executioner, 'In one minute *what a lot I shall know!*' We cannot recollect one 'last word,' save that of 'More light!' to equal in suggestiveness this dying ejaculation of an ignorant degraded Hindoo."

WE learn from the *Madras Mail* that the 7-30 P.M. goods train from Madras on Wednesday night came into collision the next morning with the 6-30 P.M. special goods train from Salem, at the 124th mile between Jollarpett and Vaniembady. The drivers and guards of both trains escaped with a few slight bruises. The engine of the 7-30 P.M. goods train, two wagons and break-van and two loaded wagons of the 6 30 P.M. special goods train, were smashed to pieces. The line is blocked with the wreck, and the 5.40 A.M. passenger train from Jollarpett, due here this afternoon, will not arrive before midnight. A special train with Major Smith, Mr. Church, Mr. Craik, Locomotive Superintendent, and workmen started from the Central Station this morning for the scene of the accident.

MR. SALA says:—"I had the honour, a day or two since, to be introduced, at the Brighton Aquarium, to the celebrated duplex movement Mademoiselle, or Mesdemoiselles, Millie-Christine, which, as you are aware, has four legs, four arms, two heads, and one waist, and is consequently termed a 'nightingale.' I only notice the poor thing, or things, for the reason that, after having heard it (or them) sing a duet (and very sweetly and harmoniously it was sung) a distinguished musician who was present drew my attention to the curious fact that one side of the phenomenon possessed a pure soprano voice, while the other was endowed with as pure a contralto. Truly, Nature (as Mr. Squeers observed some time since) is a 'rum 'un.' In this poor Millie-Christine, or Christine Millie, every normal ethnological condition seems to have been violated; yet for harmonic purposes the arrangement is perfect."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* relates the following curious account of a voracious centipede. He writes from Custom House, Diamond Harbour, 29th October:—

> Last Thurday morning I was awakened early, by one of my servants telling me to come quickly into the verandah and see a tamasha. On going out I saw a strange sight. A centipede had caught a toad and was killing it. The toad had evidently struggled a good deal, as there were marks of the affray on the boards, so I must have come on the scene just as he was at his last gasp. For about a quarter of an hour I watched the centipede feeding; it began by tearing open the left side of the toad and then inserted its head, coming out occasionally for air; ultimately it drew out the remainder of the toad's entrails, and devoured them before me, eating them up very fast. I now thought it was time to interfere, so got my servant to hold down the centipede's tail with a stick, while I with a pair of chimtas (tongs) caught it by the neck and put it into an empty bottle. The toad was of medium size, and the centipede about nine inches long and known here as the "tentoolsre bichoo," on account I suppose of its similarity to a string of tamarind seeds. They are very numerous in this house, and I have killed two over a foot each in length. I have sent it up to Calcutta to a friend who has a miscellaneous collection of reptiles in spirits.

LORD TWEEDDALE's death removes from among us another of the heroes who made the modern reputation of the British soldier. He was a fine swordsman, and in the Peninsula he had a special sabre made for him of extra length and weight, wherewith he slashed away in very heroic fashion. He was a great boxer, too, as to which there is this story well and truly told. One day, when he was driving, a gigantic costermonger, riding, as is their wont, upon a barrow behind the most diminutive donkey possible, stopped the way, as is also their wont. On being called upon to move, he flatly refused, and jeering offered to fight for the road. Lord Tweeddale, nothing loth, got down, fought him there and then according to science, and in five minutes reduced him to a pitiable state. The costermonger then gave in, and wiping the blood from his face, said, "Well, I'm blessed, if I thought there was anybody but Lord Twiddle as could lick me." "Ah!" replied his lordship, who by this had remounted his box; "I am Lord Tweeddale."—"*Then, damme, it isn't fair. If you'd said so at first I'd have let you pass.*"

WE may add to the just complaint in the letter to the *Englishman* which we give below, that the news that Turkey had accepted the armistice was known a whole day in Bombay by a private firm before the news was sent to the press by Reuter!

> The ridiculous inadequacy of the information supplied by Messrs. Reuter to the Indian public is the subject of universal complaint. Anyone attempting to judge of the political situation, from the telegrams published by the Indian newspapers, is completely in the dark for want of information.
>
> Messrs. Reuter informed us the other day that an armistice had been concluded for a term of six weeks, renewable for six weeks further. We now learn that hostilities have never been suspended, and that the prospects of a general European war are more imminent than ever.
>
> I beg to suggest that you, Sir, should take the lead in forming an association for the purpose of obtaining from some intelligent and reliable agent a daily telegram, which shall convey in a few lines the really important news of the day.
>
> I would hope that the substitution of some efficient correspondent for Messrs. Reuter need not involve any extra cost to the newspapers; but in any case the Indian public would rather pay higher subscriptions for their newspapers, than be forced in the height of a great political crisis, to depend on Messrs. Reuter for their information.

THE following is a list of officers who embarked on H. M.'s Indian troopship Malabar at Portsmouth and Queenstown and expected in Bombay on the 8th instant:—

A. M. D.: Staff Surg. R. O. Hayden. 2-17th Regt: Lieuts. Mallock and Porter. 1-14th: Capt. Haywood and Lieut. Hosack. 2-17th: Sub-Lieut. Justice. 65th Regt.: Sub-Lieut. Brook. 67th Regt.: Major Knowles. 9th Lancers: Lieut. Hopkins. Royal Art.: Lieut-Col. Chamier. A. M. D.: Acting Surg-Gen. C. Madden. 13th Hussars: Lieut. Elliott. 1-3rd Foot: Sub-Lieut Forbes. 45th Foot: Major Hayward. Royal Art.: Capt. Shippard; Lieuts. Davison, Macdonald, Smith, and W. J. Hicks. Royal Eng.: Lieut. Childers. Royal Art.: Major H. McLeod. 2nd Foot: Capt. Mathews. 21st Foot. Lieut. Yule. At Queenstown—2-17th Foot: Col. Brice; Majors Boyd and Grant; Surg. Major O. Haines; Brevet Major Creagh; Capts. Hunt, Davern, Watton, Cox, Dunning, and Burr; Lieuts. Richards, Mansergh, Nares, Boles, Short, and Stackpole; Sub-Lieuts. Power, Hayne, McKinstry, Scott, Gordon, and Roberts; Paymaster Ross; Adjutant Parkinson; Quartermaster Horner. 2nd Batt. 1st Regt.: Capt. Paterson; Lieuts. Smith, Hallet, and Gardner; Sub-Lieut. Broadley. 15th Hussars: Lieut. Sewell. Royal Engs.: Lieut. the Hon. M. G. Talbot, I. M. E.; Surg. H. W. Boyd. 65th Regt: Lieut. Ethelston.

The following programme for Her Majesty's Indian troopships has been issued by the Admiralty:—The Malabar to be at Bombay, Nov. 8 to 21; Portsmouth, Dec. 24. The Jumna to leave Portsmouth, 15th October; Queenstown, Oct. 20; Bombay, Nov. 22 to Dec. 5; Portsmouth, Jan. 7, 1877. The Serapis leaves Portsmouth Oct. 29; Queenstown, Nov. 3; Bombay, Dec. 6 to 19; Portsmouth, Jan. 21, 1877.

THE Servians are beginning, apparently, to find out that the Russians are not the friends they assumed to be when they first entered Servia. We read in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

> A letter from Belgrade in the *Cologne Gazette* says that several of the Servian officers have been expelled from the camp at Deligrad in consequence of their having complained to General Tchernaieff of the barbarous treatment to which Turkish prisoners have been subjected by order of the Russian military authorities in the camp. There are now a great number of Servian officers of rank at Belgrad who have been withdrawn from active duty by the General, and replaced by Russians, though some of them are undoubtedly capable and have rendered good service. An English colonel, who had formed a Servian cavalry legion, has been similarly treated after he had been for three weeks in the field, and the men of the legion have been placed under Russian officers. The "Natalia" regiment, a chosen corps of Servian volunteers, has so often been exposed to the fire of the enemy that it has entirely disappeared, and when its commander begged of General Tchernaieff that his men should not be constantly placed in positions where their lives would almost certainly be sacrificed, the General replied that he supposed that was what they had volunteered for. The Russians, adds the correspondent, are the masters of the situation, and no one dares to complain of their conduct. A drunken Russian—and there are more than a dozen of them to be met with daily—is never interfered with by the Servian patrols, either by day or by night, although persons of other nationalities are at once arrested if they appear in the streets after 11 P. M. The other day a girl of thirteen was assaulted in the street by a number of drunken Russians; her parents complained to the police, but their application was at once rejected. A similar incident occurred to the young wife of an ex-Minister of Servia, and the only result of her husband's representations on the subject was that a circular was sent round from house to house by the police warning the ladies of Belgrade against the danger of going into the street without protection.

OUR contemporary the *Pioneer* says he knew all about it some time ago:—"As far back as the 9th of last month we noticed the intention of Government to push a survey party through the Bolan Pass, and furthermore to convert the temporary mission, of which Major Sandeman is the head, into a permanent military occupation of Khelat. This intelligence has now been reproduced in Bombay,—as if nothing had been heard of it before by the bye,—in connexion with criticism of a very disparaging nature aimed at Major Sandeman. These additions give the story a turn which is altogether unwarranted by the facts. The action of the Government is not taken, we feel sure, in consequence of any dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Khelat envoy has performed his task, nor is there any room for such dissatisfaction. The Sandeman mission was a small measure designed to accomplish an immediate and definite purpose. Since it was sent, the Government of India has resolved to carry out a more emphatic and demonstrative policy in reference to Khelat, and even if it may employ new instruments on the new work, that casts no slur whatever on Major Sandeman." Indeed! Then the truth would appear to be that Major Sandeman may be trusted in small things but is quite unfit to be trusted in great! Sometimes the poor *Pioneer's* apologetics are worse than opposition to the victim whom it desires to serve; and this is an instance. It came forth to bless Major Sandeman and, lo! it has cursed him entirely!

ALLUDING to the distressed condition of the European population in Calcutta the *Englishman* writes:—"Beyond all doubt, there ought to be a public meeting to decide on some measures to be taken to remove the scandal of this poor white difficulty from our midst. We hope that there will be such a meeting held shortly, and we would fain hope that it will be largely attended, and that the earnestness and thoroughness of those who are present, and an outcome of active practical helpfulness, may in some measure atone for years of disgraceful apathy. An immense amount of good might be done in this field by men and women with their hearts in the work. Nevertheless, experience only confirms us in our opinion that, owing mainly to the shifting nature of Calcutta society, nothing short of a recognition by Government of its obligations to poor Europeans can avail to meet the difficulty permanently or effectually. And we are more and more convinced that it is as foolish as it is disgraceful for the Government of the country to allow Englishmen, who are honest and industrious, to drift day by day deeper and deeper into ruin,—and probably into crime—without making the slightest effort to relieve their distress. At the very time that our Government is indulging in this culpable apathy, Australia is offering a premium for just such skilled labour as wholesale dismissals of their employès by the great railway Companies have filled the ranks of the poor Whites with. Very little effort would be needed to send these men to Australia, and give them a new start in life, whilst the relief would be sensible. In Australia, again, unskilled European labour may have a chance. Ploughmen and farm labourers are in demand, miners get very fairly paid, and industrious, sober men seem generally sure of employment. Besides helping poor Europeans to emigrate, there are, of course, many other ways in which Government might and ought to deal with the distress. We have referred to Autralia only as an instance to show how easily the distress might be met, if Government would but accept its responsibilities in the matter."

FOR the relief of distress in the province of Mysore, Mr. Saunders, the Chief Commissioner, has taken active measures. Scarcity prevails to a serious extent throughout the province, which will be followed by a famine unless the anticipated rains should fall. To make provision for the future, permission is to be given to sow cholam in the beds of all dry tanks and to allow ryots to sink wells for irrigating the crops, the Government share to be ¼th, and to be at the disposal of the District Officer for distribution to the poor. Wells to be sunk in the beds of all dry tanks in the hope of obtaining thereby a supply of water for domestic purposes. These may be relief works. The Irrigation Department to be directed to proceed with projects on as large a scale as their means will admit of in all taluks where they are now working. Railway embankments to be started on the line to Mysore, and such points as may be decided on, without fear of taking up a bad line, between Bangalore and the border of the Shimoga District, *via* Tiptur, as the crops have utterly failed along nearly the whole of that line of country. The sum of Rs. 43,500 is to be spent every month in relief works in 18 different localities including Bangalore. *If the necessity should arise*, to purchase grain through merchants at Madras or elsewhere and contract for its being laid down at certain contract points where large relief works are going on, for the purpose of paying in kind the poor who are employed thereon. If matters do not improve, the munsiffs' Court to be closed in the outlying localities and the establishment to be placed under the Deputy Commissioners for the purpose of supervising relief works, each of these establishment being under the general supervision of their own munsiffs. A liberal allowance to be granted monthly towards the maintenance of public Kitchens at each taluk head quarters for the purpose of feeding the very old, very young, and in fact those among the poorer classes who are unable to work. Half of all chattram and other feeding allowances in each taluk where feeding chattram, &c., exist, to be transferred to the public kitchens. Provision is also to be made for supplying water to the people, whilst efforts are to be made to get up supplies of grain as soon as possible, but without interfering with the general dealers as far as selling grain by the Government in needless competition is concerned.

THE October number of the *Edinburgh Review*, which was issued on the day the mail left, contains, the *Globe* tell us, some remarks on the attitude of the Liberal party on the question of the Christian provinces of Turkey. The cries of humanity and freedom it says, "are not the only principles on which the foreign policy of this country is based. We hold with the Liberal party that neutrality in the disputes of foreign States, but especially in civil wars—non-intervention until the interests of this country are assailed—the maintenance of peace, the strict observance of treaties, and absolute religious toleration, be it to Christian, Mahomedan, Buddhist, or Hindoo—are permanent principles, not only accepted by the nation but imposed by the nation on those who would govern it. If these really are the principles on which England desires her statesmen to act they are not lightly to be thrown aside under any amount of temporary excitement or even provocation; and for our own part we abide by them as an essential part of the Liberal creed. The Marquis of Hartington, whom we recognise with unqualified confidence as the leader of the liberal party, and whose rapid progress in public life is a source of genuine satisfaction not only to his own adherents but to the country which has marked him out as the statesman of the future, and Mr. Forster, second to none in his attachment to the cause of humanity and freedom, having taken little or no part in the numerous demonstrations which have taken place in various parts of the country, have visited the scene of these occurrences, and will doubtless have an opportunity of learning from the Ministers of the Porte themselves what are their intentions and their hopes. That appears to us to be the most practical and useful course to be adopted by two great English statesmen; and we have no doubt that the House of Commons will reap the advantage in the next session of Parliament of their personal experience and observations."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gaby, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Two Misses Muir
Mrs Marshall and two infants
Mr and Mrs Merrik
Mrs Hooper and four children
Col and Mrs Fletcher
Mrs Pigott and infant
Mr W B Taylor
Lieut Genl and Mrs Pott
Mr J W Blake
Mr Richardson

Mr Campbell
Capt Seymour
Mr R Jackson
Lieut Cole
Col G T Hilliard
Capt and Mrs Hore
Mr G Loran
Master Boyle
A lady

FOR BRINDISI.

Sir William and Lady Muir
Mr A Mackenzie

Mr E White
Major W Chaine

FOR VENICE.

Mr O'Meara and two children
Col and Mrs Davidson and infant
Mr Cahusac

Mr Howlden
Mr R J Boustead
A lady and gentleman
Mr C J Comyn

FOR SUEZ.

Mr, Mrs and Miss Barwick
The Hon G Leigh

FOR ADEN.

Mr E Smith
Mr William Kelly

THE 81-TON GUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Pioneer* of the 21st of October, the letter from their London correspondent was chiefly devoted to the 81-ton gun, and in comparing its weight, the weight of its projectile, and of its charge with the weight of the old 68-pounder gun, he gave the following curious figures: "—Weight of gun equal to 1,600 times, weight of projectile equal to 16 times, weight of charge equal to 3 times, the weight of the largest gun in use 20 years ago." The 2nd and 3rd figures (be it noted) are compared with the weight of *the 68-pounder gun itself* and not with its projectile and charge of powder. Not content with the bare statement of these proportions, he proceeds to ring the changes on them and asks his readers to pause and consider what these figures mean, etc. What they do mean is of course three egregious blunders on the part of the writer, the correct proportion being in round numbers 16 times, 1/7th and 1/36th, respectively the weight of the old gun, or (roughly speaking) divide the *Pioneer's* results by 100 and the quotients will be about correct. I ventured to point this out to the *Pioneer* in a brief letter to the editor, but he did not insert it, nor has he up to the present set his readers right. Will you be good enough to give this letter a place in your columns to prevent the public being so far led astray on this interesting subject. Even a big gun may sometime shoot wide but surely he ought not therefore to shrink from the fire of a mere

Khangaum, Nov. 2nd. POP GUN.

THE UTILISATION OF THE PRICKLY PEAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We beg to forward herewith copy of a letter addressed by us to Mr. G. Thornhill, first member of the Board of Revenue, about utilizing the prickly pear as fodder for cattle in all the famine-stricken districts, and shall feel much obliged by your publishing the same in an early issue of your widely circulated paper.—Yours, &c.

HARVEY & SABAPATHY.

Bellary, 3rd November.

Bellary, 2nd November 1876.

To G. THORNHILL, Esq., first member of the Board of Revenue on special duty, Bellary.

SIR,—We have the honour to bring the following suggestions to your notice and trust they will merit your approval.

Owing to the famine prevailing throughout the Presidency, especially in the Bellary district, large numbers of cattle on which the ryots depend principally are reported to be dying through starvation, and are also being sold for nominal prices, less even than the value of their hides to butchers. To relieve this distress as much as is in our power and to impress upon the ryots the necessity of following our example, we have adopted the system of feeding our own cattle, 25 in number, with the leaves of the prickly pear. Although the feeding of cattle in this way has been made known both through official and private sources, the ryots did not adopt it on account of the great trouble and inconvenience connected therewith in the absence of proper instruments to enable them to do so with ease. This difficulty we have surmounted, by means of three instruments, samples of which we send herewith for your inspection viz:—a pair of tongs to catch the leaf, a pair of pincers to remove the prickles and a knife to cut away the leaf. After gathering the leaves as described above, it is necessary to wash each one in water, with a brush, a piece of "gunny" or the root of cholam stalk to prevent injury to the fingers and to take away all the stray and loose thorns adhering to the gummy matter.

Of course the cattle require to be taught to eat this fodder for the first three or four days, by putting the leaf folded or in pieces into their mouths and afterwards they will eat it as greedily as boiled gram. By this simple process we are now keeping all our cattle in good condition. Our experience has taught us that this fodder is as good and as nourishing as green cholam stalks, both for bullocks, milch-cows and buffaloes.

The ryots are so conservative that we had great difficulty in impressing upon them the advantages of this system until we sent a couple of our bullocks with a basket of this fodder into the market where more than 200 bullocks were being exposed for sale last Friday and then set them to eat, and at the same time showing the owners the method and the instruments necessary and offering to sell them at a nominal price of 2 annas. This had such a wonderful effect that many took home their cattle resolved to adopt this system. So far as the town of Bellary is concerned, many of the ryots and others have taken our example and purchased instruments from us.

We need hardly mention that bullocks are the main supports of the ryots and also the means by which they earn not only their livelihood but revenues payable to Government. They also form the chief means by which the whole traffic of the country is carried on where Railways have not yet penetrated. Under these circumstances, it would be very impolitic on the part of the Government at any cost, not to take immediate steps to preserve these useful animals from starvation and death as the eventual loss to Government, the owners, traders, in fact, to all, would be inestimable.

We, therefore, propose that at all places where Tasildars and Deputy Tasildars are located sheds be erected or shady places selected where the cattle of all who are unable to support them be collected and a gang of coolies out of those at present employed on the relief works comparatively of little use be set apart to collect prickly pear and therewith to feed all the cattle presented. Our experience has been that one cooly can gather enough to support a couple of bullocks. By this means we feel sure that all the cattle which would otherwise perish would be saved to the advantage of all concerned.

Notices might be sent to all the villages to the effect that the bullocks of all who are unable to feed them would be received at these sheds and taken care of in above manner until such time as rain falls and they are able themselves to procure fodder.

By these simple and inexpensive means (as the coolies in any case have to be employed and paid) the property of the ryot who is the principal pecuniary support to Government may be preserved.

If it is considered that this system is in any way impracticable, we are prepared to undertake to carry out the business in Bellary, Adoni and Tadputri, where our works and agencies are established, provided that Government grants us a sufficient number of coolies (say) at the rate of one for each couple of bullocks if desired, of course, under supervision of the Government officials.

In the event of the bullocks being lost to the ryots, it will take many years for him to regain his former position.

We trust you will be good enough to give this suggestion your early attention as even a day is of great importance.—We have, &c.,

HARVEY AND SABAPATHY.

P.S.—The above suggestion may be considered applicable not only to the Bellary district but also to all the famine-stricken places in the whole Presidency.

H. & S.

BOMBAY.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.—We would draw attention to the advertisement in the usual columns of the circular letter of the Government of India in reference to the space to be allotted at the Delhi Assemblage to a limited number of jewellers and other artificers from different parts of India. Exhibitors should put themselves at once in communication with the Superintendent J. J. School of Art.

DR. THOBURN, of Calcutta, will hold a series of special religious services in the Cowasjee Framjee Institute at 7-30 P.M., commencing this evening. Native gentlemen are cordially invited.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—It is stated that our energetic Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, leaves Bombay by the mail steamer of the 20th inst., and that Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft will be appointed to act for him during his absence.

GAMBLERS.—Jamsetjee Jehangeerjee and six others, consisting of Parsees, Hindoos and Mahomedans were on Saturday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, of being found gaming with instruments of gaming in a public place. Five were fined Rs. 3 each, and two Rs. 10 each.

THE JUDGESHIP OF THE PALITANA STATE.—The Thakore of Palitana has offered the post of *sirnayadish* or judgeship in his States to Mr. Rugoonath Suddasew Jayakur, the judicial clerk to the third Magistrate of Police of this city. It is uncertain as yet whether Mr. R. S. Jayakur will accept the offer.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—William Williams, a European seaman of the steamship Naples, was on Friday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction and to be sent on board his ship after the expiration of that term of imprisonment, for absenting himself from that ship without leave.

A REQUISITION TO THE SHERIFF.—We learn that a requisition, headed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., and other leaders of native society, is now in circulation, requesting the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall to adopt measures for the relief of the famine-stricken districts. The meeting will probably be held between the 20th and the 25th inst.

THEFT OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF CASH BY A SERVANT.—On Saturday last Mr. Fletcher (of the firm of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith) appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee on behalf of Annundjee Nanjee, a metha, in the service of the native firm of Ookerda Khetsy and at present in charge of the business of that firm owing to Ookerda Khetsy being away on a pilgrimage, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Dowlut Visram, a guard or watchman of that firm, whom he charges with theft of Rs. 5,600, alleged to have been abstracted on the evening previous from a cash box of the firm.

A FIRE-TEMPLE.—Large masses of Parsees yesterday visited their chief fire-temple situated in the Breach Candy road, known as Hormusjee Wadia's fire-temple, to take part in certain religious ceremonies performed in celebration of the anniversary of its consecration. The public road from the temple to Chirra Bazar was decorated with flags and streamers, which spanned the street or waved on either side of it. The street was illuminated in the evening, and the high walls of the compound of the temple were ablaze with triangles, and other illuminated devices. The day was observed as a general holiday among all classes of Parsees. It was the 47th anniversary of the consecration of the temple. The same day was also the 54th anniversary of the consecration of the chief fire-temple in Surat, and the 112th anniversary of that in Nowsaree.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following persons were prosecuted on Saturday last at the instance of the agents of the S. P. C. A:—Secca Dennon (cartman), for working his bullock, in Parell Road, the animal being lame of the left foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.—Rama Nathajee (cartman), for working his bullock near the Null Bazaar, the animal being lame of the right foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.—Koondajee Wosh (quarryman), for working his bullock in Mount Road, the animal having a sore neck, was fined Rs. 2—Govind Pardeo (quarryman), for working his bullock in Mount Road, the animal having a sore neck, was fined Rs. 2—Gaynoo Malaree, a cart-driver, was charged with working a bullock while lame from a tender hoof, and was fined Rs. 3—Kishna Luximon, a cart-driver, was charged with working a bullock when lame from a broken hoof, and was fined Rs 2—Narayen Gunnoo, a cart-driver, was charged with working a bullock when lame from a sprained foot, and was fined Rs. 4.

ALLEGED FRAUD PRACTICED BY TWO JEWEL BROKERS.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo jeweller, named Motichund Hurreechund, having his place of business at Kharra Koova, Mombadavie, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Deepchund Cupoorchund and Ruttonjee Framjee, two brokers and dealers in jewellery, who had been carrying on their work as such for the past eighteen years and recently failed in their business, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold earring set with brilliants and valued at Rs. 1,000. The earring is alleged to have been received by the second accused from the complainant on the pretence of showing the article to one of his customers in August last, and he has since then retained the article without returning the same or the value of it. Several other jewellers made similar charges against the same two accused of having received jewellery from them in a similar manner and failed to return the same or the value of the article received. The accused, it appears, have locked up their place of business and absconded from Bombay, and the total value of property they are alleged to have absconded with is estimated at Rs 15,000. The Magistrate desired the other applicants to renew their application when the accused parties are arrested on the warrant issued on behalf of Motichund Hurreechund and placed before him.

MEDICAL College *versus* THE "PARSEES."—A very interesting cricket match was played on Saturday last between the eleven of the Grant Medical College and that of the Parsee Cricket Club. At 8 in the morning the collegians having won the toss sent their opponents to bat against the bowling of Kapadia and Patell. No one made a long stand save Major who contributed 24 and who kept his bat from first to last. The last wicket fell with a total of 58 runs only. The collegians then went to handle the willow. They made a good stand first, but the round arm of S. Mistry and the slow under arm of Bickersteth, who called it half-volley, proved too much for them and four of their last wickets fell rapidly; still their total of 117 was creditable to them. Out of these 117 runs, 24, 23, 22, and 14 were contributed by Kapadia, Patell, Jamasp and Banaji. Play was resumed punctually at 2 and the "Parsee" went to bat with a firm resolve to make a long stand. The first wicket fell with a zero, the second with ten runs, but when Major was joined by Bickersteth the scale began to be changed. The sunset bugle put a stop to the game when the telegraph showed a total of 150 runs and the fall of 8 wickets. Jamshedji came out with a 45 runs "not out." The following is the full score:—

THE PARSEE C. CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
A C Major, b Patell	24	b Patell	43
J P Pocha (Jeemi), b Kapadia	1	b Patell	0
Jamshedji, b Patell	1	not out	45
J Divuntri, b Patell	0	b Kapadia	6
R F Bickersteth, b Patell	3	c Pateel, b Kapadia	11
S Mistry, b Kapadia......	0	b Kapadia	0
R N Pustakia, b Patell..	2	s Kapadia...	3
S J Guzdar, b Kapadia...	0	b Patell	11
N B Gandavia, b Patell...	4	b Patell	9
S J Padsha, b Kapadia..	0	not out	0
P P Master, not out	3	not out	0
Extras	20	Extras	22
Total...	58	Total...	150

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FIRST INNINGS.

J S Dustor, c Major, b Mistry	22
F R Hannah, b Mojor	2
B H Dantra, b Jeemi	9
R J Kapadia, b Mistry	24
D P Banaji, b Mistry	14
W Corkery, b Mistry	1
D H Patell, b Bickersteth	23
M Jones, b Mistry	0
M D Karangia, b Bickersteth	6
P B Nariman, not out	1
H M Hakim, b Bickersteth	0
Extras	15
Total...	117

A WILD RUMOUR.—We are glad to be able to inform our readers that the Government of Bombay have submitted to the Supreme Government the names of Mr. Dossabhoy Framji, Mr. Pestonji Jehanjir, and Mr. Khunderao Chimonrao Bedarkur for Collectorships in the Bombay Presidency. We learn from Madras on a less reliable authority, that Mr. V. Ramiengar and Mr. Gujaputtee Rao have been selected by the Madras Government for a similar position. The appointments will be announced by the Viceroy in open Durbar at Delhi next year. It is further talked of in well-informed circles that many distinctions are to be given away on the occasion to several deserving native gentlemen. Among these, the name of Sir Cowasji Jehangir is prominently mentioned in connection with a Baronetcy, which, if bestowed, would be amply deserved by our generous and munificent townsman. But above these rumours of stars and ribbons, there is another hat some great and well-prized political boon is o be granted to is (the precise nature of which is carefully kept from the public), and is intended as an agreeable surprise. This is very gratifying intelligence, and we say, Long Live the Empress of India!—*Indian Spectator*.

EVIL SPEAKING.—A Friend writes to the *Bombay Guardian*:—"With reference to your controversy in respect to the Poona Brahmins and their putting their idols in water, we have been much struck by the 38th verse of the 50th chapter of Jeremiah, as bearing on the present state of the surrounding district. 'A drought is upon her waters: and they shall be dried up; for it is the land of graven images, and they are mad upon their idols.'"

ARRIVAL OF A BISHOP.—We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of Bishop Andrews of the Meth. Episc. Church of America. On the 9th inst. he will (D. V.) organize the South India Conference at Bombay, comprehending all the missions connected with the Rev. Wm. Taylor's self-sustaining work. Missionaries from Madras, Bangalore, Bellary, Secunderabad, Poona, Kurrachee, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Agra, and Calcutta will be embraced in this Conference, and will be present next week, together with some members of the N. India Conference. Bishop Andrews will visit most, if not all, of the stations mentioned above besides the fields occupied by the N. I. Conference, during the next three months. He has lately been holding Conference in the N. of Europe, and on his return expects to hold a Conference in Rome.—*Bombay Guardian*.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—We hear that the members of the Sub-Committee of the Famine Relief Fund have ordered a large stock of *bajree* and *jowaree* from outstations, and that two shops in Poona City and one in Camp will be opened whenever it is received. If the President of the Committee would make a request to the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies to allow the grain bought in charity to be brought into Poona at reduced prices, we have no doubt that they would accede to the request and thus give their contribution to the Famine Relief Fund.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 3.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.—It is indeed with very great satisfaction that we learn that the authorities in Poona are exerting themselves to alleviate as much as possible the sufferings of the poor, consequent upon the famine prices which are now prevailing for all kinds of grains. On Wednesday morning our worthy Collector, Mr. Norman, Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Trenn met in the City in Nana's Peit, and explained to the dealers in grain residing in that locality, (which appears to be the chief market for grain) how very improperly they were acting, without any justifiable cause, in raising the prices of the different kinds of grain between themselves, and thus making a profit when hundreds of their fellow men were on the verge of starvation. We indeed rejoice to learn that success has attended the laudable efforts of these three gentlemen, for the grain dealers have unanimously consented to abandon the obnoxious practice of speculating at a time when the sufferings of the poor are commanding the universal sympathy of the public.—*Id.*

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING DISMISSED.—Since Monday last, Major A. T. Spens, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, was engaged in investigating a charge of cheating brought by Mr. Aderjee Dorabjee, against Messrs. Aurunckshaw, and Heerjeebhoy Dhunjeeshaw. The prosecutor and defendants are members of the most respectable families of Poona, amongst the Parsee community, and consequently, during the hearing of the case, the Court was overcrowded by spectators, more especially by the members of the Parsee community. Mr. Cassinath Purrushram Gadgil, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Starling, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bomanjee Pherozshaw, solicitor, for the defence. The case arose out of a partnership in the contract for the Cantonment conservancy carts. It appears that three tenders were presented to Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, in joint partnership, on the 8th August last, amongst them one was in the name of the firm of Messrs. Orr & Heerjeebhoy, Auctioneers and Commission Agents in this Cantonment, and whose tender had been accepted by the Cantonment Committee. Mr. Aderjee, who was one of the partners in the above tender, considered himself entitled to eight annas share in the rupee, whereas Messrs. Orr and Heerjeebhoy disputed it, and said that he, Mr. Aderjee, was entitled to a five annas share only and hence the dispute which resulted in a criminal proceeding. After the statement of the witnesses for the prosecution were recorded, Mr. Starling pointed out to the Court, that it was more a civil case than a criminal one, as the dispute between the parties involved the question as to the *quantum* of share the prosecutor was entitled to in the Contract. Colonel G. C. Evezard, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, was cross-examined yesterday by Mr. Starling at some length, after which His Worship, Major A. T. Spens, the presiding Magistrate, came to the conclusion that the case was purely of a civil nature, and that the matter in dispute should be settled by a civil court, and he therefore dismissed the case and honourably acquitted both the defendants. His Worship's decision in the above case was looked upon with great satisfaction by the public.—*Poona Observer*.

HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company was held at the registered office of the Company, Treacher's Buildings, on Wednesday last, under the presidency of Mr. Damodhur Thackersey, chairman of the board of directors, when the following special resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held at the mill premises on the 13th October last, were unanimously adopted and confirmed:—

Proposed by Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee, seconded by Mr. Ookerjee Fuckerjee Mistry, and carried unanimously—"That the capital of the company be increased from Rs. 8,75,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 by the issue of 125 whole shares of Rs. 1,000 each, to meet the cost of proposed additional 6,200 mule spindles and accessories, and to wipe off partly the present debt incurred in cost of the present machinery and buildings."

Proposed by Mr. Ookerjee Fuckerjee Mistry, seconded by Mr. Runchordass Narrotum, and carried unanimously—"That the directors be and are hereby authorized to dispose of the said 125 new shares in such manner as may be most conducive for the interests of the company."

Proposed by Mr. Morarjee Mooljee, seconded by Mr. Pragjee Thackersey, and carried unanimously—"That the holders of these 125 new shares be entitled to all the profits and emoluments accruing hereafter to the Company, and to vote in respect thereof in the same manner as the holders of original shares in the company."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

BEATTIE *vs.* SCHROTTKY.

ON Saturday last Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and applied for a summons against Eugene C Schrottky on behalf of his client, Mr. W. L. Beattie, on a charge of defamation. The application was granted on the following information being filed and sworn to. The summons was made returnable on the 22nd instant:—

Mr. William Lowther Beattie on oath deposed—I know Eugene C. Schrottky, who was a partner in my firm from the year 1872 to the end of the following year. The said partnership was dissolved on or about the month of December 1873, and from that date, I and my brother Henry Jopp Beattie have been the only partners in the firm of Messrs. Beattie Brothers. On the 3rd November instant the said E. C. Schrottky, in a letter bearing the signature "Eugene C. Schrottky," and written by him, dated Drangadra, 29th October last, and published in the issue of the *Times of India* newspaper on the said 3rd November instant, did make and publish several defamatory imputations concerning me or my said brother. The said defamatory imputations are in the words and to the effect following, that is to say:—"One of the causes of the breach with—was the fondness which he evinced for spirituous liquors. Once while in a delirium tremens I had a struggle of life and death with him, his purpose being to stab me with a knife." I say in the said defamatory letter the said E. C. Schrottky states "as my connection with Beatties (meaning the said firm of Beattie Brothers) has again been made a subject of wilful misrepresentation, I will state here once for all that during my connection with them, I was managing partner and head of the firm by special agreement, and that our partnership was principally dissolved because we could not work well together. One of the causes of the breach with—(meaning either me this informant or my said brother) was the fondness which he (meaning either me this informant or my said brother) evinced for spirituous liquors. Once while in a delirium tremens I had a struggle of life and death with him, his purpose being to stab me with a knife." I say the imputations made in the said letter are made by the said E. C. Schrottky with a view to injure my character and reputation of me and my said brother, and to offend and annoy us, and they impute either to me or my said brother, that I or my said brother while in a state of great intoxication attempted to stab the said E. C. Schrottky with a knife and to take his life, the said E. C. Schrottky knowing that such imputation was false. I say that neither I nor to the best of my information and belief my said brother ever attempted to stab the said E. C Schrottky or to take his life or ever had a "struggle of life and death" with him, the said E. C. Schrottky, and I say the information made in that behalf in the said letter amounts to a charge of an offence under the Indian Penal Code, which is entirely false. I say, I and my said brother Henry Jopp Beattie are the only persons of the name of Beattie who ever were partners in the said firm of "the Beatties"—that is to say, of the firm known as Beattie Brothers, and I say that the said defamatory imputations do not refer to any other person but either to me or my said brother. I say my said brother left India on the 1st July last for England where he now is. I therefore charge the said E. C. Schrottky with defamation of character under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

THE NUISANCE ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

MR. PEDDER, the Municipal Commissioner, appeared on Saturday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police, in answer to the summons issued by Mr. Nana Morojee the other day, charging him with permitting filth to accumulate on the Byculla Flats so as to create a nuisance and so vitiating the air of the neighbourhood. The following is a copy of the summons:—

"You are hereby required to attend at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, the 4th day of November 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the complaint made against you by H. Cleveland, Esq., for permitting the accumulation of filth on the Byculla Flats, so as to cause a public nuisance within the meaning of section 268 of the Indian Penal Code, for voluntarily vitiating the atmosphere contrary to the provisions of section 278 of the said Code, and you are hereby required not to disobey this summons nor to depart the said Court without the permission of the Magistrate."

Mr. Cleveland, solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. Boevey (Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) appeared for the defence.

At the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Boevey said he wished, before his Worship went into the case, to call his attention to a preliminary point which Mr. Cleveland had himself noticed when he applied for the summons. He referred to the omission to give to the Municipal Commissioner the 30 days' notice required to be given in such cases by section 287 of the Municipal Act of 1872. The wording of the Act was perfectly clear and explicit, and the omission did not appear to allow of any explanation whatever, and the consequence was "unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant." The section, he contended, referred to all proceedings under the Act, whether criminal or civil. The object of this provision was to protect the Corporation and give them an opportunity of tendering amends, and there was no reason in this case to suppose that if complaint had been made, and time allowed, the nuisance would not have been removed. As a matter of fact, the nuisance had been removed.

Mr. Cleveland—No.

Mr. Boevey said his Worship, on inspection of the Flats, might see that that really was the case. It seemed to him that the only question that could arise as to whether the section applied would be on the construction of the words "nothing done or intended to be done under the powers of this Act." Mr. Pedder was charged with permitting an accumulation of filth on the Byculla Flats so as to cause a nuisance, and the permitting it necessarily implied an omission to remove it, that was to say an omission to perform a duty imposed on the Corporation and the Commissioner by the Act. He (Mr. Boevey) had the less hesitation in calling his Worship's attention to this point, because though no doubt these proceedings had been instituted with the best possible motive, very little good could result from them for they came too late, the cause of the nuisance, viz:—the drying up of the water which accumulates on the Flats in the neighbourhood of the main drain during the monsoon, had been removed. The Flats were now almost entirely dried, and the smell had been very much reduced and would probably soon cease altogether. He might also mention that at the very time this summons was issued a scheme for the permanent abatement of this nuisance had been prepared and sanctioned, and was actually ready to be carried into operation. It probably would be carried into operation immediately, and next year, there was reason to hope, the nuisance would, through the operation of this scheme, be very materially abated.

The Magistrate—And in the meantime, are we to suffer this nuisance?

Mr. Boevey said for this year the nuisance had almost entirely disappeared. The Municipality had done everything that lay in their power for the abatement of the nuisance; they had pumped up all the water, and disinfectants had been freely employed. He submitted that on the default to give the required notice the summons ought to be dismissed.

Mr. Cleveland said Mr Boevey, as he understood, contended for this, that every year the Municipality might create a nuisance, and they must be given 30 days' notice to remove it, and on the 29th day they might remove it, and that then no proceedings could be taken against them and there was an end of it till another year. If his Worship had read the section, however, he would see that it did not permit of a moment's argument. There was "nothing done or intended to be done" in this case at all; the "cause of action" could not be stated, because there was no cause of action. The whole section was utterly inapplicable to this case, and referred to civil actions where damages were claimed. This was a public offence, where the Commissioner could not, by paying him (Mr. Cleveland) any money, get rid of the offence he had committed. If he had gone into a civil court and brought an action against the Municipal Commissioner for any damage he might have sustained, then he must have given the Commissioner 30 days' notice, and for that very reason he had considered the proper course to take was to proceed as he had done. He could not give notice, knowing that probably within the time Nature would have removed the nuisance herself, without the assistance of the Municipal Commissioner. He submitted that section 287 had nothing whatever to do with this case.

The Magistrate directed that the case should proceed. He asked if Mr. Cleveland was instructed by any one.

Mr. Cleveland—I have taken out the summons in my own name. I appear on my own behalf entirely as complainant. I may state that I was instructed, but I preferred to go on with it myself.

Mr. Cleveland then proceeded to address the Court on the case. He said section 189 of the Municipal Act imposed the duty on the Municipal Commissioner to cause the sewers, drains, water courses, &c., belonging to the Corporation to be so constructed, maintained, and kept as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be properly cleared, cleansed, and emptied, and section 214 provided that the Commissioner should from time to time provide places convenient for the disposal of night-soil, town sweepings, &c., "not in the neighbourhood of populous localities nor within the limits of the City of Bombay." It was clearly, under these sections, the duty of the Municipal Commissioner, imposed on him by the Legislature, to provide for there being no nuisance occasioned by the sewers and drains or the disposal of night-soil and town sweepings, and if he neglected to do that he was guilty of an illegal omission, and brought himself within the meaning of the section 268 of the Penal Code. In Mayne's Commentaries, his Worship would find it stated that a public nuisance, to constitute a nuisance in the legal acceptation of the term, should be injurious to health, but if there were smells offensive to the senses that was enough "as the neighbourhood has a right to fresh and pure air." It would not, therefore, be necessary for him to prove that this nuisance was injurious to health, though he was in a position to do so. Section 278 provided that "whoever voluntarily vitiates the atmosphere," &c. shall be punished with fines to the extent of Rs. 500. It was the duty of the Municipal Commissioner to see that the surface water was properly carried off, and by neglecting to do so and allowing it to spread over the ground, thereby vitiating the atmosphere, he brought himself under section 278. Mr. Pedder, he was certain, was anxious to do all he possibly could, and had done all he personally could do, but no doubt what he would say was "where are the funds for doing all this?" He (Mr. Cleveland) as a member of the public coming forward in the exercise of his right in that capacity, had nothing to do with that. The Legislature had taken upon itself to appoint a Municipality for Bombay, and had given that body Municipal Executive Officers—Engineers, Health Officers, and so on,—and had actually provided the necessary funds. Section 138 of the Municipal Act provided that it shall be the duty of the Corporation, and they are hereby required to make arrangements for Police, the extinguishing of fires, &c., and to make "adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning and clearing of the surface drain of the city and for maintaining an efficient water supply." He considered it would be impossible for the Municipal Commissioner to contend that he had made adequate and suitable provision for the clearing and cleaning of the surface drains of the city; and if he had found it necessary to do this, he had a right to do it, and the Corporation would be obliged to furnish him with sufficient funds for the purpose. It was imperative on him to do this, and he did not perform his duty unless he did it. And the Municipality could hardly say they had not the funds, for on looking into the question, he had been astonished to find they had more money than they knew what to do with. He found by an Act of the Government of Bombay No. 2 of 1875,—an Act to empower the Municipality of Bombay to aid in the reception of the Prince of Wales,—the Municipal Corporation stated that they were desirous of contributing from the Municipal Fund towards the reception of His Royal Highness. It rather seemed that they would have been vexed if they had not an opportunity of spending some of the public money. The Act authorised the Municipality to spend on the occasion a sum not exceeding half a lac of rupees. He (Mr. Cleveland) thought that with a foul and abominable stench like what the town had been suffering from in existence, it would have been much better if the Corporation had devoted their half a lac of rupees to abolishing this nuisance.

The Magistrate—We differ on that point. I think it was a very lawful and desirable thing to do. But that does not say the other work ought not to have been done.

Mr. Cleveland said his argument was the Corporation could not say they had no money when they voluntarily offered to spend half a lac of rupees to provide a lot of fireworks, old flags, oil-butties, &c., as they did on that occasion.

The Magistrate—That is not the question. The question is whether an act done or neglected to be done by the Municipal Commissioner has created a public nuisance.

Mr. Cleveland, continuing, said he had carefully considered, before applying for the summons, what course the proceedings should take. He had thought of an action for damages, but under section 287 he would have had to give 30 days' notice, and before that time expired no doubt Nature would have dried up the Flats, and it would have been said, "There is no nuisance," so that nothing could be done in that way. Moreover, it would be a most difficult thing to prove any special damages, and a person could not sue in respect of a nuisance except for special damages. The stench had made him ill several times, but he could not say he had sustained any pecuniary loss, and therefore an action would have failed. He had considered also whether he could proceed under section 295, but that section provided that the Municipal Commissioner could proceed against any one causing a nuisance, and they could scarcely set the Commissioner in force against himself.

The Magistrate said that was the view he took of the section in connection with Mr. Craigie's application on the previous day.

Mr. Cleveland said he had further considered section 40, which provided for an appeal to Government and that Government might order any necessary work to be done and defray the expense out of the Municipal Fund, but there was a difficulty in the way, because the Government owned the land. He did not know whether the Secretary of State for India could be indicted for permitting the nuisance, but if the owner were a private individual he might be proceeded against, and would have his remedy against the Municipal Commissioner.

The Magistrate—If I mistake not, the land has been conveyed to the Municipality.

Mr. Cleveland said he understood the land still belonged to Government. He should ask his Worship to impose a fine, and then there would be good ground for going to Government and ask them to see that the nuisance was removed. He might mention that the nuisance had been increasing of late years, and it had never been anything like so bad as it was this year on any previous occasion; the offensive matter had never extended over so much ground, and the stench had never lasted so long since he had been in Bombay. He hoped that something would be done that at least before next year the nuisance would be removed.

The Magistrate—No doubt you and all the ratepayers in Bombay, and all the Municipal authorities, also, are bent upon putting down this nuisance.

Mr. Cleveland added that a number of people in the neighbourhood had been sick for some time whose sickness could only be accounted for by the supposition that it was produced by the smells from the Flats. He did not think the existence of the nuisance could be denied. He could bring witnesses who had been annoyed by it out in the harbour at Mazagon and also at Malabar Hill; but he did not think it would be necessary to overload the Court with evidence. He would first call Dr. Hunter.

Mr. Boevey.—Is your statement supposed to be evidence?—Because I should like to ask you one or two questions.

Mr. Cleveland—I shall call myself at the proper time.

Dr. Wm. G. Hunter was then called and said—I reside in the Nepean Sea Road about three quarters of a mile from the Flats. I have lived there all through the rains and have been in the habit of riding over the Flats from Mahalukmee. There was a stink on the road occasionally during the rains, and more since the rains ceased. It was a very foul and offensive odour; occasionally the usual

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marsh odour, and at times so thick that you could even taste it. This year perhaps it has been worse than usual, but the nuisance has existed every year since I have been in Bombay. I consider it injurious to health. I have known several persons who have been ill, and I have had reason to think the sickness has been brought on by the exhalations from the Flats. I consider the nuisance still exists. I was there the last time two or three days ago. I do not think the sun will eventually dry it up so that there will be no nuisance; I think the causes in operation producing it will have to be got rid of. It is a very low level, and water will stagnate there, and if the rains cause the drains to overflow, there must be a nuisance that is calculated to produce disease. Covering the place over with dry earth would have some effect towards abatement, but that would not be sufficient. The light N. E. winds carry the disgusting odour along the breach and as far as Malabar Hill. I can distinctly taste the Flats in my bedroom in the morning.

Mr. Boevey—We admit the existence of the smell and that it is unwholesome.

Mr. Cleveland—I wish to have it on record, because merely admitting it will not quite answer my purpose.

Examination continued—I believe persons have died from illnesses they have contracted from the effects of this nuisance. I believe it causes illness throughout the city generally, and that it is absolutely necessary some proceedings should be taken to remove it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boevey—The smell was worse this year, but it is always bad, and has been for 17 years since I have been in Bombay. I am not aware that the death rate in the adjoining districts is lower this year than last year. The cause of the smell, to my mind, is the decomposing of animal and vegetable matter. I know that measures have been adopted to diminish the nuisance, but I don't know what they are.

Mr. W. Grey a member of the Bombay Medical Service, said—I have resided at the Byculla hotel during the recent and the previous monsoons. I and other members of the Club have been annoyed by smells from the Flats. The nuisance has been very offensive this year, more so than last year, and has lasted longer after the conclusion of the rains. I consider the smell injurious to health. I understand members of the Byculla Club have actually left it on account of the smells. I was on the Flats this morning. The smell was not entirely gone. I can't say whether any of the sickness in Bombay may be attributed to this smell; I have had no experience. It has affected my enjoyment of life at Byculla very much. The smell is that of ordinary sewage intensified. I infer it comes from the Flats, and is caused by sewage overflowing from the main drain and being left to deposit there. I have seen it there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boevey—I do not think the nuisance is caused by the town-sweepings. I know town sweepings are deposited there.

Dr. Knapp, second Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, said—I have lived opposite the Byculla Club for some years. The smell from the Flats has been much intensified this year, and has extended over a longer time, and we can't tell how long now it may last. It is very offensive, and I believe it affects my health. I went on the Flats a fortnight ago, and I saw a piece of the ground covered over with sewage (apparently an overflow from the main drain) which was in process of being dried up by the sun. I have been suffering from sore throat and headache for some time, and have no other cause to assign it to but the influence of this nuisance. I had a patient at the Byculla Club with the same symptoms, and I had to order him away. I don't consider the deposit of the town sweepings causes the nuisance in any way. I think that one of the best works the Municipality have undertaken for some time. The best remedy would be to prevent the sewage from overflowing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boevey—The same complaints have been made every year, but I don't think so unanimously or so strongly. The smell has always lasted a good long time. I don't know when the pumps began to work this year.

Mr. Cleveland said—I live on Breach Candy Road. I have been in Bombay 18 years, and the smell has lasted longer this year than I have ever known it before. Generally, until last year, after the rains were concluded, the Flats were in a state to ride over in about 10 days or a fortnight. For some years, I have got up a subscription to level a riding road, but this year I have not been able to do it. The smell is much more powerful than I have known it before. It has made me sick twice this year, and it never did in any former year. The smell reaches my house on Breach Candy during the night. It has been so bad that it is impossible for me to use my privilege of riding across the roads to Parell and Byculla unless I consent to be made sick, and I consider it an abominable nuisance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boevey—I went to my present house in 1867. I have been in the habit of riding about the Flats in the morning for many years past. I have noticed an offensive smell in October and November in former years. I have no reason to think my stomach has grown weaker this year than it has previously been. I have not instituted proceedings in former years because I have borne the nuisance, but this year I could not bear it; it was so overpowering that it became utterly unendurable. I don't know when the pumps began to work this year, but they were not working during the monsoon. I don't know when they usually began to work. The road for which I collected subscriptions was usually commenced about a fortnight or so after the rains were over. The rains were over very early this year. I think I saw Mr. Pedder before I applied for the summons, and he told me he was anxious to do all he could, and hoped something would be done, which I quite believe is the case. I was not aware that a scheme for the permanent abatement of this nuisance had already been prepared and sanctioned and was ready to be carried out. I did not see this scheme published in the newspapers some time ago. As to being glad to hear of it now I shall wait and see whether it answers. I shall be very glad when the smell is gone. But the sanction of Government has to be obtained, and who knows when it will be passed.

Mr. T. W. Pearson, civil engineer in the employment of the G. I. P. Railway Company, said he was formerly employed in connection with the main sewerage of London. He lived at Breach Candy, about ½ mile from the Flats. There was a most offensive smell in his bungalow every evening. He had experienced that smell about three weeks. He and all his family had suffered from diarrhœa which he had attributed to this smell. It was a very great nuisance indeed. He went on the Flats about the 22nd October to find out what caused the smell, and he saw a large extent of liquid sewage which he supposed had overflowed from the main drain. He should say about 100 acres of ground were covered. He saw an opening in the closed drain through which the drainage from the town sweepings seemed to run. The drain seemed to be full, and he should say that was not a proper state for it to be in. I don't think I have ever seen such bad sewage as the deposit there passing from any drain in London. By adequate pumping arrangements the water accumulated there might be got rid of in a very short space of time. It is only a question of expense. I cannot form an idea of what the cost of providing sufficient pumping power would be. I should think the sewage might be prevented from overflowing from the drain. I examined the town sweepings, and I should say the drainage from them during the rains would be very offensive. They would not smell in the dry weather. I should say a covering of 18 inches of dry earth would be very effective in removing the existing nuisance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boevey—I resided previously in Mahim. I do not remember that there was any illness in my family while we lived there. I left the place because I was annoyed by the fishermen there. I was not annoyed particularly by the smell of fish. I think the maximum annual rainfall in London is about 24 inches. What the greatest amount of rain that has fallen there in one day, I can't tell. I believe the annual rainfall in Bombay is from 70 to 80 inches. I know 12 inches of rain fell here in one day last monsoon; but what I saw on the Flats was not water, it was sewage. I don't know what pumping power would be required to remove a fall of 12 inches of rain in a day; I have no idea. I think it would be safe to allow more rain-water to remain there, but it is the escape of the sewage that is complained of. I am not aware that engines of 13,000 horse power would be required to pump away a 14 inches rainfall in 24 hours. When I saw the open drain, it was quite filled and simply stagnant. I don't know how much can pass down it in the monsoon. I should think covering the Flats with dry earth would be a very great improvement. I have not made a calculation of the quantity of earth that would be required; I don't know the extent of the Flats. If you raised the Flats 18 inches every year, the result would be that there would be less room left for the water, and better arrangements would have to be made for passing the flood water and sewage into the sea. The cost of laying 18 inches of sweet earth over the Flats would be enormous. I should think it would cost more than three lacs, a great deal. I don't suggest that it should be done.

This completed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Boevey, in addressing the Court for the defence, submitted that no offence had been committed under the section, and that the evidence adduced had entirely failed to establish the charge. The only accumulation of filth that had been permitted was the depositing of town-sweepings on the Flats, and even two of the witnesses called for the prosecution admitted that that was not the cause of the smell that had been complained of. The real cause of the nuisance arises from the collection of water on the Flats during the monsoon. There were two drains which crossed the Flats to the pumping station at Love Grove, viz:—the low level sewer and the open main drain. The latter during the dry weather was perfectly empty, but in the rains, the sewage flowed into it, and a large collection of water gathered on the Flats from the surface draining of the greater portion of the island, so that the pumps, if worked during the monsoon, would have to pump up the whole body of liquid sewage and water, and would have to drain, in fact, the greater portion of the island. The pumps were not equal to such a work, and therefore they were not worked. While the Flats were covered with water, there was no nuisance, but at the close of the monsoon the pumps were set to work, and when they dried the water up a very offensive smell arose. The Municipality kept the pumps working at full power until the water had entirely disappeared, and disinfectants were freely used. No less than 3,000 gallons of disinfectants *per diem* were thrown on the portions of the Flats where the smell originated. Nothing more could be done; those were the only means at the disposal of the Municipality, and of course with the existing system of drainage it was absolutely impossible to prevent the matter accumulating. It was formerly supposed that to remedy this state of things would involve either a very expensive scheme costing 60 lacs of rupees, or the levelling up of the surface of the whole island, both of which were considered to be, and were, quite impracticable. However, Mr Walton's ability had recently devised a surface drainage scheme involving certain improvements which would provide for the pumping up of the sewage all through the monsoon, and would no doubt very materially abate this nuisance. That scheme had been sanctioned, and a grant of 3 lacs of rupees had been obtained from Government to carry it out, which would probably be done at once, so that there was every reason to hope that next year it would be in working order. His Worship would see from this that Government and the Municipality had been doing all they could do to get rid of the nuisance. Of course it was a horrible nuisance, but no practicable means of preventing it at a moderate cost were proposed until Mr. Walton's scheme was brought forward. His Worship would see, therefore, that the accumulation of filth, so far as the water and sewage in the neighbourhood of the main drain were concerned, had not been permitted, but that the Commissioner had taken measures to get rid of it as soon as possible, and had also made every effort in the meantime to abate the nuisance. He should call Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Municipal Executive Engineer, who would state that he had prepared a scheme which would probably do away with the nuisance; Mr. Braham, Acting Executive Engineer, who would state that all possible precautions had been adopted and all the usual steps taken to abate the nuisance as it at present existed; and also Dr. Weir, Health Officer, who would inform the Court that in his opinion the depositing of town sweepings on the Flats was the very best possible means of getting rid of the *cutchra* and that there was no smell arising from that deposit, and also that the death rate for last October in the districts surrounding the Flats was very much less than in the same month of 1875. If any order was made by the Court on these proceedings on account of the filthy state of the main drain, similar complaints might be made by any one who happened to be offended by a smell proceeding from any of the numerous open drains in the town, because all such drains were more or less a nuisance, and the result would be that an immense drainage and sewerage scheme would have to be introduced, involving a large outlay of money which could not be procured. The only means the Municipality had of obtaining money was from the Government, and Government would not give it them, and besides the increased taxation it would involve would be strenuously opposed on all hands. It would be necessary, too, to require all owners of low lying land to level up the sewers. It would involve an immense cost, and was really quite out of the question.

Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer to the Municipality on special duty was then examined. He said—I have introduced a scheme for the abatement of this nuisance, and the work will be commenced almost immediately. Every endeavour is being made to carry it out as speedily as possible, and the greater portion will be in working order before the commencement of the next monsoon. The nuisance as far as the sewage is concerned will be entirely abated next year. Of course the ordinary smell from marshy ground cannot be prevented. The scheme was proposed by me in March last. At present the pumps are worked as hard as possible as soon as the rains have ceased and disinfectants are thrown down. It is not possible, in the existing state of the drainage, to do more. The smell commences when the pumping begins, and lasts usually for 12 or 14 days. I don't think the smell has been denser than usual this year, but the town may have felt it more because of the earlier setting in of the N. E. winds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland—The scheme could not have been in operation last year because we had not the money. I can't say when the pumping began this year. It is not in my charge; Mr. Braham will be able to tell you. I do not consider the deposit of sewage and water to be sweet. I should not call it filth, but filthy liquid; I understand "filth" to refer to something dry. The pumps cannot be kept at work in the monsoon because the sewage and the storm-water are kept in the same drain and it would be impossible to pump against the storm water. An opinion has been given by Mr. Rawlinson and confirmed by Mr. Ormiston, that to attempt to pump off the storm water of Bombay would be absurd. To keep pumping it dry at intervals during the monsoon would only give you a repetition of the same stench some 20 times perhaps instead of having it only once.

Mr. Chas. B. Braham, acting Executive Engineer to the Municipality in charge, said that as soon as it was certain the rains were over the pumps were started and as parts dried disinfectants were thrown down. Nothing further could have been done. The smell usually lasted about 12 or 14 days. The pumps generally commenced to work about the 15th October. This year they began on the 18th October. The duration of the smell would not be less if the pumping was commenced sooner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland—When water was over the sewage, it did not smell. The rains ceased on the 27th September this year, but it was not known that they were positively over till the 15th or 16th of October. If the Flats were pumped dry and rains fell in large quantities again, the nuisance would be repeated, and the town would have a repetition of the dose. If a sum of Rs. 50,000 had been placed at his disposal in last November the nuisance might have been partially prevented this year. He had thought of a scheme for separating the drain-water for the sewage to cost Rs. 24,000, which was proposed to the Municipality about a month ago, but was not accepted because the funds could not be found. His scheme was intended to prevent the recurrence of the nuisance next year.

Re-examined by Mr. Boevey—The pumps were not worked during the monsoon, and if they had been, there would have been no practical result. Mr. Walton's surface drainage scheme embraced what he had proposed; at the time he proposed his scheme he was not aware of Mr. Walton's project.

Dr. T. S. Weir, Health Officer to the Municipality and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, said about half the sweepings of the town were deposited on the Flats, with the double object of reclaiming the Flats and reducing expenditure for the disposal of the rubbish. The precautions adopted against a nuisance arising were that the sweepings were put down about 8ft. deep and 2 or 3 inches of earth or ashes were put over the top. This was done every day. This method of disposing of town-sweepings was in his opinion the best way of getting rid of them, as well as reclaiming the Flats at the same time. The result of carrying on the deposit year after year would be that the Flats would be converted into a garden. The deposit of these sweepings was not the cause of the offensive smell which had prevailed in the neighbourhood; the sweepings had nothing to do with it. It had been the practice to deposit the town-sweepings on the Flats since 1868, he believed. No complaint had ever been made, so far as he knew of any nuisance arising from them. The smell which prevailed on the Flats after the rains were over was not sufficient, in his opinion, to cause any specific disease. It was a very disagreeable smell. He knew that disinfectants were freely used, when the water was pumped off, to get rid of the nuisance. As far as he could see, to fill up the Flats, or convert them into a lake was the only way to get rid of the nuisance. He had compared the death-rate for last month in Tardeo, Mahaluxmee, and other districts surrounding the Flats, with the rate for October last year, and he found it was less this year than the previous one. Last month, in Walkeshwur, the rate was 17 per 1,000, and in October 1875 it was 26 per 1,000. In Mahaluxmee, there was a very great reduction, the figures being 8 per 1,000 as compared to 19 per 1,000. In Byculla, the rate was 20 per 1,000 this year, as compared with 23; and in Pareil, it was 21, as compared to 30 per 1,000. Mahaluxmee was the district nearest to the Flats.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland—Small-pox was not prevailing to a great extent in October 1875 in Bombay; the epidemic commenced later. He did not infer from the favourable death-rate that the smell was healthy; but he did not think it would cause any specific disease. The smell of sewage in a confined space would cause disease, but in the open air it was a very doubtful question whether it did any harm. He did not say it was healthy, and he did not say it was unhealthy. As far as he could judge from the effects of sewage irrigation fields, the effects in the open air were not injurious to the public health. He admitted it was a very disagreeable smell.

Mr. Cleveland—That is a matter of taste, is it not?

A.—Well, I think most people would find it disagreeable, but there is a great difference between a smell that is merely disagreeable and a smell that would cause disease. I don't think disease would be produced by this smell.

Examination continued.—Any lowlying place from which cold chill airs were blown into the town might cause sickness. In that respect, he thought the Flats might do harm. He had no doubt they did cause sickness in that way. The sewage on the lowlying places would not be specially dangerous. He did not think any one living in the neighbourhood would suffer from headache in consequence of the smells from the sewage on the Flats. He did not believe if 100 people went there it would cause any headache among them. He should not cross the Flats voluntarily when the smell was there, just as he would not care to go near any main drain for choice. No doubt the smell would interfere with the comfort of persons who were in the habit of passing the locality. What would be done with the garden on the Flats when it should be ready would depend on the pleasure of the Municipality. There was a small vegetable garden there now. He did not think there was any danger to the public health arising from the deposit of the *cutchra* on the Flats. Dr. Hewlett, his predecessor, was opposed to putting down sweepings there, but he did not remember on what grounds.

Dr. Thomas Blaney was next called. He said he was acquainted with the means adopted for disposing of the town sweepings by depositing them on the Flats, and that did not create any nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood at all. He did not think any evil was likely to arise from it. The work was very carefully done. The sweepings were covered daily, and the reclaimed area was put under cultivation immediately, which was one of the most effectual means of preventing gases from arising that might be deleterious to health. Those precautions were in his opinion sufficient. He was speaking with reference to an uninhabited area such as that under consideration. There were three advantages in the system; the first, that for every acre reclaimed there was one acre less of that stinking sewage every year; the second, that as a matter of face for every acre raised there was less of that disease which medical men of the present day recognised as of a malarious type, as he had abundantly proved in his practice in Bombay; and the third, that as a financial consideration with the Municipality, it was an easy way of disposing of the sweepings, always provided that efficient measures were taken to prevent danger to the public health. He was aware that a surface drainage scheme had been prepared by Mr. Walton, which would provide for the abatement of this nuisance in future. That scheme was brought forward as soon as it possibly could be, and was immediately sanctioned by the Town Council; and so anxious were the members of the Council about the work and its ameliorating effects on the public health that had the estimated cost been 12 or 20 lacs, he believed the scheme would have been sanctioned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland—He had been over the Flats since the rains ceased and had experienced a disagreeable smell of decomposing sewage. Such a smell he considered was injurious to health to a limited extent. If blown across the city, it would be calculated to produce sickness, but not in proportion to the sickness produced by the low lying Flats themselves. Dr. Hewlett entertained opposite views to mine on this question, and I asked him a dozen times for his proofs, but he was never able to give me any. He thought the Flats ought to be reclaimed with red earth. He did not say the present system was injurious, but that reclaiming with red earth would be better, because he thought the deposited sweepings would become injurious to health.

Mr. Cleveland—Don't you think this nuisance should be remedied.

Dr. Blaney—There are three nuisances. Which is yours?

Mr. Cleveland—Mine is that arising from the overflowing of the drain.

Dr. Blaney—Oh! yes, that ought certainly to be remedied, and the Town Council have done everything in their power to remedy it.

Mr. Cleveland.—Except supplying the money.

Dr. Blaney—No; the moment it was brought forward, it was approved unanimously.

Mr. Cleveland—Then, if a scheme had been brought forward before, I suppose they would have sanctioned that.

Dr. Blaney—It could not have been, in the nature of things. For the last sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen years, ever since Mr. Tracey's time, we had a drainage scheme always before the Bench of Justices and the Corporation, and one was disposed of only to be modified by another. We have never been without a thorough and complete drainage scheme before us, and the last was Major Tulloch's. It was not until Mr. Pedder told the Council he did not see how that was to be carried out, because the smell of the sewage would be blown over the island, that a drainage scheme was brought forward by Dr. Cook,—for drainage pure and simple,—and Mr. Walton combined with it a plan for the disposal of the sewage also, and brought forward his scheme, which involves an expenditure of 6 lacs of rupees. I have read over carefully Mr. Walton's scheme, and I have carefully considered Mr. Braham's scheme, and Mr. Gostling, an engineer of this city, has troubled us from time to time with his scheme. All these schemes are good to a certain extent. It is not necessary for me to say anything here about Mr. Gostling's scheme, but I wish to impress your Worship with the difference between Mr. Walton's and Mr. Braham's schemes.

The Magistrate—I suppose it is enough for us to know that the Municipality are honestly trying to do something. We need not go into the merits of the schemes.

Dr. Blaney—But this is a very important matter. This is the key to the whole question. As I understand it, if I understand these matters at all, Mr. Braham's scheme referred to drainage pure and simple, and did not involve all that Mr. Walton's scheme contemplates. If Mr. Walton's scheme was in operation, Mr. Cleveland would not have been here; but if Mr. Braham's scheme had been adopted, we should have had Mr. Cleveland here next year, and the next year, and the next.

Mr. Cleveland—Would the nuisance not have been considerably abated if Mr. Braham's scheme had been adopted?

Dr. Blaney—It was impossible for the Town Council to adopt it, having previously sanctioned a much better scheme. We should all have been taken to the Lunatic Asylum, and treated as having lost our senses. (Laughter.) I should have felt myself fit to be taken before the High Court, and charged with misappropriating Rs. 24,000 of the public money.

Mr. Cleveland—Then you prefer to see your worthy Municipal Commissioner dragged up before a Police Court to spending Rs. 24,000. That is very selfish on your part, I'm sure.

Dr. Blaney—No one respects Mr. Pedder more than I do, but having already fulfilled my duties as a Town Councillor with reference to the nuisance on the Flats, there was no occasion for anything more, and whatever else might have been done would have been *ultravires*.

The Magistrate—Do you say, as a member of the Corporation and the Town Council, that everything that can be done has been done to abate this nuisance?

Dr. Blaney—Yes, and most creditably done.

The Magistrate—And that when the new scheme comes into operation the nuisance will be entirely removed?

Dr. Blaney—Undoubtedly. No sewage will then get upon the Flats. Every scheme that has been brought before the Corporation both in connection with drainage and the water supply has received sanction. The financial question never arose.

The Magistrate—And you are able to state from your personal knowledge that the Municipal Commissioner has always given his attention to the abatement of this nuisance?

Dr. Blaney—Certainly. He has been dependent on his engineers for an engineering scheme, but he has never lost sight of the question from the day that he took charge of the Commissionership of the City of Bombay.

Mr. Boevey said Mr. Pedder was willing to be examined if his evidence was required.

The Magistrate did not consider his examination necessary.

Mr. Bœvey, in finally addressing the Court, said Mr. Cleveland had laid great stress on the fact that it was the duty of the Corporation, according to section 138 of the Municipal Act, to provide such funds as may be necessary to make adequate provision for surface drainage, &c. He simply wished to point out it had been proved that had been done—that the Corporation had provided the necessary funds, having obtained the sanction of Government to a loan of 6 lacs, for the purpose of introducing a new surface drainage scheme. They had done all they could to abate the nuisance, and they were not guilty, therefore, of the offence with which they, through the Municipal Commissioner, had been charged in the summons.

Mr. Cleveland said he thought he had completely proved his case. The evidence showed that the Municipal Commissioner had not maintained and kept the drains so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health. It was proved beyond all doubt whatever that there was a nuisance, and it really amounted to this that it was injurious to health, though not to the extent it was generally supposed to be. It was not for his Worship to repeal the Act, which had been passed by the Legislature, and which provided that the Municipal Commissioner should do certain things, nor to decide whether any excuse that might be offered was sufficient or not. It was all a question of money. If the money had been supplied, the nuisance need not have existed this year or any previous year. It could not be for one moment denied that there was a nuisance, and one which the provisions of the Penal Code constituted a public nuisance. As to the death-rate there were so many considerations in regard to it that he thought his Worship might dismiss it from his mind altogether. He thought it was necessary that the Magistrate should put in force the powers given him by the Act, and then any one of the public could go to Government and call on them to exercise their powers and take care that such a nuisance does not again exist. As to the measures which had been taken now there was no evidence to show that they might not have been taken years ago. It was only because more vigorous complaints had been made of late that so much had been done at last.

The Magistrate said he would consider the evidence, and announce his decision on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

THE FLOW OF RICE INTO MADRAS.

(Madras Mail.)

It will be cheering news to people in the interior that there is every prospect of an enormous importation of rice by sea into the port of Madras during this month and December. There are at this moment in our roadstead 3 steamers, representing 4,395 tons nett register, and 13 sailing ships, aggregating 7,175 tons. Two or three of the latter have almost completed their discharge; but the three steamers are believed to have on board 40,000 and the other vessels 60,000 bags of rice consigned to this port. Not much more grain is looked for at present from Coconada, as the crop in the Godavery District already shows signs of exhaustion; but, most providentially, the crops in Bengal generally have been abundant; and in Burmah, the prospects of a large yield of rice are very encouraging. We do not know what engagements have been made in Rangoon; but in Calcutta there has, during the last few days, been a very active, and welcome demand for freight for grain to Madras, which has resulted in the following engagements:—

Sea Gull (s)	... 2	trips for say	50,000	bags.
Sultan (s)	.. 3	do	120,000	,,
Bellona (s)	... 3	do	90,000	,,
Atholl (s)	... 3	do	75,000	,,
V. Schilizzi (s)	... 1	do	20,000	,,
British India (s)	... 3	do	30,000	,,
D. of Argyll (s)	... 1	do	12,000	,,
M'ss Londonderry	... 1	do	14,000	,,
Florence	... 1	do	16,000	,,

This represents 427,000 bags in all, which, added to the quantity now being landed, brings the total up to 527,000 bags, containing 86½ millions of lbs. of rice. To sustain existence a native needs 1½ lb. of rice a day, so the 86½ millions of lbs. would suffice for the maintenance of 1,920,622 adults, or say two millions of people, for a month of 30 days. Last month 338,491 bags of rice were imported into Madras. This total is enormously in excess of importations in the same month of the eleven previous years, as will be seen from the following statement of October landings:—

1865	... 1,849 bags.	1871	... none
1866	... 7,417 ,,	1872	... 1,205 bags.
1867	... none	1873	... 1,803 ,,
1868	... 16,684 ,,	1874	... 2,731 ,,
1869	... 10,167 ,,	1875	... 6,365 ,,
1870	... 1,050 ,,	1876	... 338,491 ,,

These figures are of the most vital importance to this Presidency, for they prove that the time has not yet arrived for the Government to enter into competition with grain importers, as the incentive of a large profit has not failed to have its legitimate effect of directing mercantile enterprise into a direction beneficial to the whole community. The briskness of the competition has already sent up prices of grain with a bound in Bengal, and values in Calcutta may soon approach so closely to those ruling in Madras, that timid shippers may be deterred from buying. The freight difficulty has already acted as a check on importation, and the vessels above named, instead of being content as in ordinary times, with 12 annas a bag, Calcutta to Madras, have succeeded in obtaining from Rs. 1-8 to even Rs. 2 for quick despatch. But this difficulty will remedy itself by the flocking of vessels to Calcutta in quest of a share of the trade, and it is to be hoped the rice dealers in Bengal will not raise their demands as vessels lower theirs. We have to compete with Bombay and China for the surplus grain available in Bengal and Burmah, but we can do so advantageously, as we are far nearer than our competitors to the sources of supply and with the exception of the Kurnool and Nellore Districts, we have rapid means of communication by railway with the chief localities now suffering from local scarcity. The situation is melancholy on all sides of us and matters are likely to become worse before they mend; but we may derive some consolation from the knowledge that the outlook would be much more gloomy if the seasons which have blasted our own crops had proved disastrous to the crops of our neighbours. "'Tis and ill-wind that blows no one any good," and we look to the Railway executive to prove by their active exertions to carry the grain to the affected districts, that they deserve the windfall of traffic that will add enormously to their earnings in the current official year.

THE PEKIN'S CYCLONE.

(Pioneer.)

As others besides myself encountered the perils by sea and perils by land that attended a recent journey from Southampton to Allahabad, I venture on the following record of our experiences. We left Southampton by the P. and O. S. S. Pekin on Thursday, September 28th, the Pekin, by the way, being proverbial in the P. and O. service for its good luck. "It has never been in a bad gale," said an officer of the ship to me on the afternoon of Friday; so when that evening a brisk wind got up, and the lightening began its fireworks, we went about jeering at the *brutum fulmen* as idle pyrotechny and at the noisy wind as mere filibustering. "This captain," said one to the other, "has always such luck you know, and the Pekin has never been in a gale of wind." But as night closed in and, all lights out, we lay in our berths listening to the growing storm, all belief in the good luck of the Pekin was bumped out of us. Perhaps there was a Jonah on board. Anyhow, Jonah or no Jonah, "there was a mighty tempest in the sea, so that the ship was like to be broken." With a detestable monotony, a damnable iteration, big seas kept striking the steamer; the stout old Pekin, like the courtly swordsmen of old, acknowledging each stroke with a bow the rolled us impartially over in our berths, just as it rolled our portmanteaus on the floor. And splashing down through the hatches came the sea-water, till the passage that ran along the cabins became a canal. Then we heard the carpenter—that stormy petrel—at work above, and knew that he was "battening down the hatches"—an ominous phrase. And as the hours wore on, we lay wide-awake, our ears cocked to catch each sound that might tell of the course of the storm, and whenever a ghostly figure splashed along past the cabin doors, voices all down the long aisle asked for news—"What of the night?" But every one had faith in the Pekin and faith in her captain, so laughter was the order of the hour. But in the early morning, about two o'clock, we began to get tired of our berths dark cabins, and our own company, and visiting parties paddled about the passages to exchange experiences and to laugh at the latest mishap. Some of us went upon deck, and I am glad I was of the number, for the sight was an experience never to be forgotten. The sea all round was fiercely phosphorescent, rolling along glistening hills of water that thundered as they went, each mighty wave breaking into a crest of fire and flinging up showers of mimic stars into the starless night. The sky overhead was deepest black, but far away, just over the horizon, lay a grey streak, like the narrow eye of a viper, that watched the great vessel labouring through the tumult of waters. The wind at times shrieked through the rigging but in the chaos of sound it seemed at others to be that silent hurricane of Jules Verne's island—"of a terrible dumbness." And splendidly through it all did the Pekin fight for the lives it carried The wind, as cunning in its malignity as if it were a living thing, attacked from every point, now darting round in the hope of a side-thrust, now feinting a lunge on the flank; but against cool heads the duello was very even, and the wind, dodge as it might, found at every shift the captain and his officers ready for it, and the Pekin still facing it. Now and again it scored a point, when a sudden squall would hurl a great wave clean up from the troughs of the sea and pour it over the vessel; but the Pekin only bowed to the invader, and was ready for the next to come on. Now and again, too, the huge steamer quivered through all its planks from stem to stern, as some mountain of water was dashed against it, and under one supreme wave it reeled—as Hiawatha reeled once but only once in his fight with the West wind—reeled and staggered, almost a knock-down blow and remained for an instant as if stunned, bowed under the sea that poured triumphantly over its length. The log says "shipped a heavy sea; stove in life-boat; washed off three skylights by engine-room; causing a large quantity of water to go below; also carried away hatch rails" (said "hatch rails" being cast-iron bars, some two inches in diameter, which snapped like matches) "and did other damage."

Meanwhile the engines, which at one o'clock were going at 11 knots, had been eased to 6, and then to 3 and now, four o'clock, were eased to 2. I went below, and it was an experience to remember that sudden transition from the inspiriting tumult above deck, the keen wind and sharp-swelling sea to the muffled din below and the close air laden with the heavy smell of oil. Above, each had its own uproar, the sea, the wind, and the labouring ship; but below there was only a great monotone of sound, all the noises blent into one dull roar, through which sounded, at solemn intervals as lagging as a passing bell, the throbs of the straining engine. But one sound was unmistakable, the splashing of the water as it poured down into the ship. And now, about half-past six, came a supreme moment. The uproar had seemed for some minutes to be culminating, and at last the crisis came. The steamer seemed to give a sudden plunge forward—a huge sea had struck the stern—quivered and lurched over. The sea gurgled by above me as I lay in my berth. There was a dead silence in all the cabins round. The engine was quite. Darkness. And then, with a terrific swirl of water, we heard the sea pour on to the ship. Were we settling down? Was that a scream from the saloon? But all suddenly returned the familiar and now welcome uproar. The ship righted itself, and through the din we heard—throb!—the engines working; as long as that great heart was beating we were safe. The crisis had lasted only a few seconds, the interval between one revolution of the engine and the next, but it had seemed so long, that silence, that many on board the Pekin that night thought the engines were silent for ever.

There is little more to tell. For twelve hours more, as the log records, there was "a heavy gale with terrific squalls; sea running very high, the ship labouring and straining heavily, and shipping seas over all fore and aft." But these were hours of daylight, and those of us who could do so were on deck all day, wading about like paddy birds, or perched on buckets and other coigns of vantage smoking the soothing pipe. And so we came out of it well. The Pekin behaved all through as only such a fine ship could, and Captan Woolcott, if he lost his luck, saved his ship by not losing his head No. 30.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

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Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

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Bombay, 10th April 1875.

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